

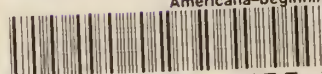
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Americana—Beginnings

A SELECTION FROM THE LIBRARY OF

THOMAS W. STREETER

*shown in honor of a visit of the Hroswitha Club
on May 3, 1951*



[325 require print
for presentation only]



Americana—Beginnings

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THOMAS W. STREETER

shown in honor of a visit of the Hroswitha Club

on May 3, 1951

Morristown, New Jersey

1952

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Introduction

LAST spring Mrs. Roy Arthur Hunt told me she thought her fellow members in the Hroswitha Club would enjoy an informal visit to my library. Such a visit is always fun when, as in this case, the visitors are experts in their own lines of collecting, so early last May Mrs. Streeter and I had the pleasure and privilege of entertaining a lively group of the Hroswithans at lunch followed by an exhibition I put on in honor of the occasion, which I called "Americana-Beginnings." The exhibition labels were short and quite informal in their descriptions and gave no collations or locations of other copies, but as they had represented a good deal of work I told the ladies I would be glad to assemble them in catalogue form, to be sent them at Christmas, and to my friends in the book collecting world, as a souvenir of a very pleasant occasion.

This all seemed simple and easy, but when I got to assembling the catalogue and re-read the exhibition cards, it seemed to me that if they were to be printed, often more should be said about this or that book, and there were points about priorities and issues which, though too technical for an exhibition card, might be helpful in a more permanent record. This meant adding collations to the entries, and as many of the pieces shown were rare, it was evident that locations of copies in the leading institutional libraries and private collections of this country would also be helpful. All this has taken a surprising amount of time and is one of the reasons why this souvenir intended for a Christmas of 1951 gift is being sent to the printer in January, 1952.

While in my collecting I stray occasionally into American Literature, and into the Radical Literature field of my friend Frederick B. Adams, Jr., and for a long time assembled everything I could get on the beginnings of American Railroads, for some years now my main interest has been in Historical Americana. As I was told none of the Hroswitha Club collected in this field, it seemed to me that an Americana exhibition rather wide in scope, but with "Beginnings" as a unifying factor, would be of more interest to my guests than one I might put on devoted to a single region, entitled, say, "Texas as a Mexican Province and Independent Republic," or "California through the Gold Rush." Accordingly, much of the exhibition is given to contemporary accounts of voyages to America and to the beginnings of settlement, whether along the Atlantic Seaboard, the Spanish Southwest, or the Pacific Coast, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, or in Arizona and Montana as late as the eighteen sixties.

The exhibition includes another class of "Beginnings" which to me has a great appeal—the first or early printings of books or broadsides of the

various states. There is only one Bay Psalm Book, but every state has its own examples of the beginnings of its printing which often are considerably more interesting in their text than that famous Massachusetts publication. The examples of these beginnings of printing I have been fortunate enough to acquire in the last thirty years were in the exhibition, except that I unaccountably overlooked my examples of the beginnings of printing in Missouri. These are an unrecorded commission signed in manuscript by Governor Meriwether Lewis and dated St. Louis, July 8, 1808, and probably printed there; the *Laws of the Territory of Louisiana*, St. Louis, 1808, but with certificate at page 273 dated April 29, 1809 (American Imprints Inventory, *Missouri Imprints, 1808-1850*, No. 1, locating 11 copies); and the Frederick Bates *Oration Delivered . . . the 9th Day of November, 1808*, St. Louis, 1809, but probably printed before the *Laws* (*Missouri Imprints*, No. 3, locating the American Antiquarian and H. V. Jones copies, the latter being now in my collection).

I think that if I were putting on such an exhibition again I would include the beginnings of printing in such important cities as Chicago, Los Angeles, and Kansas City, Missouri, and perhaps omit No. 29, Watson's *Christian Panoply*, an unimportant book which is quite common. This was entered as an example of early printing in West Virginia. For Chicago I would show the broadside, *An Act to change the corporate powers of the town of Chicago*, dated at the end, Chicago, June 30, 1835 (McMurtrie, *Chicago Imprints, 1835-1850*, No. 2, locating only my copy); for Los Angeles, William Money's *Reform of the New Testament Church*, Los Angeles, 1854, the first Los Angeles imprint other than a broadside, broadsheet, or four-page folder (Waters, *Los Angeles Imprints, 1851-1876*, locating only the copy at the Huntington Library); and for Kansas City, *Correspondence between G. W. Brown, Esq., and Governor Wm. Walker, of Wyandott, in relation to the establishment of slavery on the soil of Kansas Territory*. Kansas, Mo. Enterprise Book and Job Office. 1854. This twelve-page pamphlet was printed almost four years before the Chamber of Commerce memorial to Congress, *Central Pacific Railway Route*, dated April 27, 1858, described in the *News Sheet* of the Bibliographical Society of America, No. 49, August 20, 1938, as the first pamphlet printed there. I know of no other copy of the *Correspondence*, and only two copies of the memorial, in addition to mine, seem to be known.

The eighteenth century and earlier pieces in the exhibition are usually regarded as Americana classics and their relation to their times has often been described. I have tried to make my notes for these short, though in perhaps the most famous book in the exhibition, the second Plannck edition of the Columbus Letter, Rome, 1493, there has been so much con-

flict in the authorities about the early editions that a fairly long note has seemed advisable. Then there are other pieces in this period such as the Bloody Butchery broadside (No. 41 here), and the Mason and Dixon map (No. 24), where I could not resist spending some time in trying to disentangle the present status as to editions and issues, in the case of the Bloody Butchery broadside, and the status of copies, in the case of the Mason and Dixon map.

Several of the nineteenth-century pieces entered here have not been previously described either bibliographically or in relation to their time. Even such a well-known pamphlet as the Mormon *General Epistle* dated from Winter Quarters in what is now Nebraska in December, 1847, has required quite a lengthy note because of the discovery of Mr. Dale L. Morgan which he kindly passed on to me, that it was actually printed at St. Louis.

I am much indebted to my old friend Lawrence C. Wroth for advice on several questions which have arisen in the preparation of this catalogue. One of his suggestions, which I have been glad to follow, was to include in the collations, either directly or by reference, the size by fold of sheet, folio, quarto, and so on, and a summary statement of signatures, for the books published in the eighteenth century or earlier. As he pointed out, the determination of size by fold after that date is often difficult and I have not attempted this for the later books, but there give a summary statement of signatures, where signature marks were used or where, even without them, the way in which the gatherings are made up is apparent. Even for nineteenth-century publications this data may at times prove to be of importance.

Two details in the form of entry might also be mentioned here. In transcribing titles, words which in the original have an initial capital only because of their position at the beginning of a line have been printed entirely in lower case in the transcription. Paginations have been given by summary statement, e.g. 146 p. for pp. 1-146, unless there was some error in the pagination affecting the total. Where there was such an error the pagination has been given as actually printed, e.g. pp. 1-6, 9-25 in "The Charter" in No. 26, the *Relation of Maryland*, where pages 7-23 are misnumbered 9-25, or the error has been explained in a note.

The entries in this catalogue have been checked in whole or in part against thirty of the most important public and private collections of Americana in this country. All have been checked against the following seventeen institutional libraries: American Antiquarian Society; Bancroft Library at the University of California, Berkeley; Boston Public; Chapin Library at Williams College; Clements Library at the University of Michigan; Free Library of Philadelphia; Harvard; Huntington; John Carter

Brown; Library of Congress; Newberry, including the Ayer Collection; New-York Historical Society; New York Public; Princeton; University of Texas; University of Virginia; and Yale. The following eight institutional libraries were checked sufficiently to make it probable that their holdings of this list are located here: American Philosophical Society; Boston Athenæum; Folger Shakespeare Library; Hispanic Society of America; Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Library Company of Philadelphia; Massachusetts Historical Society; and the Pierpont Morgan Library.

I am especially indebted to Mr. Robert Dechert of Philadelphia, Mr. Everett L. Graff of Winnetka, Illinois, Mr. William J. Holliday of Indianapolis, Mr. Josiah K. Lilly of Indianapolis, and Mr. Henry C. Taylor of New York for their checking of the parts of the list in which they were most interested.

All the entries were also checked against the Union Catalog at Washington and the Union Library Catalogue at Philadelphia, and various printed bibliographies such as Sabin, Wagner's *Spanish Southwest* and his *Plains and Rockies*, and where locations were given in libraries not already checked, these new locations were run down. Though there were a number of instances where locations in the Union Catalog at Washington proved to be in error, this was usually due to careless reporting by libraries and not to the staff of that most useful organization. In thirty-eight cases, copies located in various libraries by the union catalogues or by printed bibliographies turned out to be facsimiles or later editions or not now on their shelves.

In this checking I asked the libraries to watch for and report all important defects in their copies. Experienced private collectors are sensitive to the condition of what they collect. Is it a "fine copy," or in the case of a rarity, is it free from important defects, such as a leaf missing in a book? While the appeal of rarity may be of the earth earthy, all collectors are affected by it in what they collect, whether it be books, or armor, or postage stamps. Indeed, in our beginning days, most of us have to be on our guard against being tempted by something which is rare but unimportant. With some exceptions, which I have taken pains to point out, the books in this exhibition were, I think, rare and important and in good condition, and those who have checked this catalogue have been, I am sure, punctilious in noting defects in their copies.

Such pains have been taken in reporting on the location of copies and their condition that some numerical listing by institutions seems in order though various reservations should always be in one's mind in considering such a mere numerical census. The books in the list, for example, are bound to vary in importance. Certainly the 1493 Columbus Letter is more to be desired than the *Laws* of the Northwest Territory of 1796, entered

here as the first Ohio imprint. The present list might be regarded as unbalanced, and condition, though of great importance, presents difficulties in definition.

Fully conscious of these difficulties I have attempted a census. If a library lacks an issue entered here but has an earlier issue, it is credited with it in the census. For example, the John Carter Brown has the first issue of No. 32, Martyn's *Georgia* (my copy is the second issue with the map which is not present in the first issue), and is credited with it in the census. Including earlier editions or issues of No. 1, the Columbus Letter, or No. 2, the Waldseemüller, would not affect the census as the libraries having earlier examples also have the editions entered here. Included in the census are both issues of No. 13, the Cambridge Platform; of No. 21, the 32-page edition of the New Jersey Laws of 1723; No. 38, the Le Clercq published in 1691; and both editions of No. 41, the Bloody Butchery broadside. I report separately on the period ending with the year 1800 as that is the terminal date for the John Carter Brown and for the Clements Library in its early years as a public institution. A column has been set up for books or pamphlets which lack a printed leaf, a plate, a map, or printed paper wrappers having additional text. Books with lesser defects, which are distressing to a private collector, such as "title page mended, some words in facsimile," are not classified here in the imperfect column. With these preliminaries out of the way, here is the numerical summary.

For the 52 items in the period through 1800:

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Imperfect copies in the total</i>
New York Public	37	5
John Carter Brown	37	6
Huntington	33	2
Library of Congress	31	12
Harvard	25	4
Clements	23	0
Newberry	22	2
University of Virginia	19	1

For the 26 items, excluding the manuscript letter (No. 59), in the period 1801 to 1878:

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Imperfect copies in the total</i>
Yale	14	0
Huntington	10	1
Bancroft	7	1
Library of Congress	7	2
New-York Historical	6	0

For the 78 printed items in the entire list:

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Imperfect copies in the total</i>
Huntington	43	3
New York Public	41	5
Library of Congress	38	14
John Carter Brown	37	5
Harvard	31	6
Yale	28	4
Newberry	26	2
Clements	24	0
University of Virginia	20	1

Mr. Taylor tells me that he has given the six books located with him in the entries which follow to Yale, with possession to pass at his death. All of these are in the period through 1800. Five are not now at Yale and the sixth is represented there by an imperfect copy. This transfer will increase Yale's holdings of the items exhibited to a total of 33 with three instead of four imperfect copies.

I am grateful to the institutional libraries and the private collectors for the careful reports of their holdings which have been incorporated in this list, and summarized in part above. This was for them a time-consuming job, often complicated by questions of issues and description which involved considerable correspondence. Indeed, my feelings would not be hurt at all if I heard that some of my correspondents in matters relating to this catalogue breathed a sigh, or something worse, when the familiar envelope from Morristown, New Jersey, showed up in their morning mail. I find that I have had direct dealings with sixty-six institutional libraries and, in the case of the large libraries, with sometimes two or three members of their staff. To all who helped, I give my most sincere thanks and I wish to thank especially the following librarians who checked the whole or long sections of the list, or who helped to straighten me out on matters of issue and description. These are Dr. William E. Lingelbach and Miss Gertrude D. Hess, Librarian and Assistant Librarian of the American Philosophical Society; Clarence S. Brigham and Clifford K. Shipton, Director and Librarian of the American Antiquarian Society; George P. Hammond, Director, and Mrs. Eleanor A. Bancroft, of the Bancroft Library; Walter M. Whitehill, Director and Librarian of the Boston Athenæum; Richard G. Hensley, Chief Librarian, and Mrs. Marjorie G. Bouquet, Assistant to the Chief Librarian, Division of Reference and Research Services, and Miss Harriet Swift, Curator of Americana, Boston Public Library; Martin K. Howes, Acting Custodian, Chapin Library; Colton

Storm, Clements Library; Stephen A. McCarthy, Director, Cornell University Library; Miss Ina T. Aulls, Western History Department, Denver Public Library; James G. McManaway, Consultant in Literature and Bibliography, Folger Shakespeare Library; Miss Clare M. Reich, Head, Department of Rare Books, Free Library of Philadelphia; William A. Jackson and Leslie M. Oliver, Houghton Library, Library of Harvard University; Miss Anna Pursche, Curator, Hispanic Society of America; Carey S. Bliss, Assistant Curator of Rare Books, Henry E. Huntington Library; Lawrence C. Wroth, Librarian, and Mrs. Raymond N. Watts, John Carter Brown Library; Barney Chesnick, Assistant Librarian, Library Company of Philadelphia; Frederick R. Goff, Chief, and Vincent L. Eaton, Assistant Chief, Rare Books Division, George A. Schweggmann, Jr., Chief, Union Catalog Division, Library of Congress; James W. Foster, Director, Maryland Historical Society; Stephen T. Riley, Librarian, Massachusetts Historical Society; Frederick B. Adams, Jr., Director, the Pierpont Morgan Library; Mrs. Ruth Lapham Butler, Newberry Library; Robert W. G. Vail, Director, New-York Historical Society; Miss Edna L. Jacobsen, Associate Librarian, New York State Library; R. Norris Williams, 2nd, Director, Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Garland S. Taylor, Director of Libraries, Tulane University; John C. Wyllie, Curator of Rare Books, University of Virginia; Miss Ruth A. Kerr, Watkinson Library; Donald G. Wing, Associate Librarian, and Paul W. Winkler, Coe Collection, Yale University.

I might add here that only two out of the sixty-six institutional libraries with which I dealt ignored my request for information about a rare book thought to be on their shelves. Perhaps their librarians are among those of the profession, fortunately few, who regard rare books as more or less of a nuisance.

My thanks for help are not limited to the institutional libraries. I have already spoken of my debt to Dale Morgan and to the five private collectors who by their checking have added greatly to this list. Charles Eberstadt of Eberstadt & Sons, Ernest Wessen of the Midland Rare Book Company, and Edwin Wolf, 2d, of the Rosenbach Company have been most helpful. Victor H. Paltsits has given me information about the Columbus Letter, and Mr. Coolie Verner and I have exchanged information on Jefferson's *Notes on Virginia*. My associate in many bibliographical matters, Albert H. Allen of Chicago, checked the libraries there for me and Miss Peggy Strieber did this at the University of Texas. My very dear friend Henry R. Wagner has given me wise counsel from time to time. Finally, I wish to mention here my secretary, Miss Marian Griffin, who has rewritten large sections of this catalogue so many times that I am sure she can recite parts of it from memory, and my librarian,

Howell J. Heaney. Mr. Heaney has had the laboring oar on the draft of the titles and the collations and the listing of the locations, and his advice on the notes and the whole scheme of this list has been invaluable.

It was my original intention to print 275 copies of this catalogue for my Hroswitha Club guests, for those who had helped me, and for my book collector and bookseller and other friends. It has been suggested that there are others whose paths have only lightly crossed mine, if at all, who might wish a copy. I have, accordingly, arranged for an edition of 325 copies, of which I am setting aside 50 copies for sale by three gentlemen with whom I have had dealings in books, and they have been most satisfactory, for a longer time than with anyone else. My first business dealings with Michael J. Walsh of Goodspeed's were over thirty-five years ago, and with Edward Eberstadt, and Roland A. Tree of Henry Stevens, Son & Stiles about thirty years ago. These gentlemen have kindly said they would offer 50 copies for sale to the general public.

THOMAS W. STREETER

Morristown, New Jersey

January 21, 1952

Books referred to in the Catalogue by author or short title

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| <i>Austin
Papers</i> | Barker, Eugene C., editor. <i>The Austin Papers</i> . Washington and Austin, 1924-1927. 3 vols. in 4. (Vol. I, in two parts, and Vol. II published as the second volumes of the <i>Annual Report of the American Historical Association</i> for 1919 and for 1922.) |
| Church | Church, E. D. <i>A Catalogue of Books relating to the Discovery and Early History of North and South America forming a part of the Library of E. D. Church</i> . Compiled and annotated by George Watson Cole. New York, 1907. 5 vols. |
| Cowan | Cowan, Robert E. <i>A Bibliography of the History of California and the Pacific West, 1510-1906</i> . San Francisco, 1914. |
| De Renne | De Renne, Wymberley Jones. <i>Catalogue of the Wymberley Jones De Renne Georgia Library</i> . Wormsloe, 1931. 3 vols. |
| Evans | Evans, Charles. <i>American Bibliography</i> . Chicago, 1903-1934. 12 vols. (1639-1799). |
| Field | Field, Thomas W. <i>An Essay towards an Indian Bibliography</i> . New York, 1873. |
| Fite & Freeman | Fite, Emerson D., and Freeman, Archibald. <i>A Book of Old Maps</i> . Cambridge, 1926. |
| Gesamtkatalog | <i>Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke</i> , Kommission für den Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke. Leipzig, 1925- [to date]. |
| Grolier Club | Grolier Club. <i>One Hundred Influential American Books Printed before 1900</i> . New York, 1947. |
| Harris
B.A.V. | Harris, Henry. <i>Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima . . . 1492-1551</i> . New York, 1866. |
| Additions | —— ——— <i>Additions</i> . Paris, 1872. |
| Nouvelle-
France | —— <i>Notes por servir à l'Histoire, à la Bibliographie et à la Cartographie de la Nouvelle-France . . . 1545-1700</i> . Paris, 1872. |

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Increase Mather Holmes, Thomas J. *Increase Mather: A Bibliography of His Works*. Cleveland, 1931. 2 vols.
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- JCB (1919) John Carter Brown Library. *Bibliotheca Americana. Catalogue of the John Carter Brown Library*. Providence, 1919-1931. 3 vols. in 5. (Through 1674.)
- JCB, Part II (1882) ——— *Bibliotheca Americana. A Catalogue of Books relating to North and South America in the Library of the Late John Carter Brown . . . With Notes by John Russell Bartlett*. Providence, 1875-1882. 2 vols. Part II, 1600-1700, Providence, 1882.
- JCB, Part III (1870) ——— *Bibliotheca Americana*. . . Providence, 1865-1871. 3 parts in 4 vols. Part III, 1701-1800, Providence, 1870-1871, 2 vols.
- JCB, *In Retrospect* ——— *In Retrospect, 1923-1949. An Exhibition commemorating twenty-six years of service to The John Carter Brown Library by Lawrence C. Wroth, Librarian*. Providence, 1949.
- Medina Medina, José Toribio. *La Imprenta en México (1539-1821)*. Santiago de Chile, 1907-1912. 8 vols.
- Paullin Paullin, Charles O. *Atlas of the Historical Geography of the United States*. Washington, 1932.
- Sabin Sabin, Joseph. *A Dictionary of Books relating to America*. New York, 1868-1936. 29 vols.
- Sibley-Shipton Shipton, Clifford K. *Sibley's Harvard Graduates*, Vol. IV, 1690-1700. Cambridge, 1937.
- Stillwell Stillwell, Margaret B. *Incunabula in American Libraries: A Second Census*. New York, 1940.
- Stokes & Haskell Stokes, I. N. Phelps, and Haskell, Daniel C. *American Historical Prints*. New York, 1933.
- Thacher Thacher, John Boyd. *Christopher Columbus*. New York, 1903-1904. 3 vols.
- Vail Vail, R. W. G. *The Voice of the Old Frontier*. Philadelphia, 1949.

- Wagner
California Imprints Wagner, Henry R. *California Imprints, August 1846-June 1851*. Berkeley, 1922.
- Northwest Coast* ——— *The Cartography of the Northwest Coast of America to the Year 1800*. Berkeley, 1937. 2 vols.
- Spanish Southwest* ——— *The Spanish Southwest, 1542-1794*. Albuquerque, 1937. 2 vols.
- Wagner-Camp ——— *The Plains and the Rockies: A Bibliography of Original Narratives of Travel and Adventure, 1800-1865*. Revised and Extended by Charles L. Camp. San Francisco, 1937.
- Winsor Winsor, Justin. *Narrative and Critical History of America*. Boston, 1884-1889. 8 vols.
- Wroth Wroth, Lawrence C. *The Colonial Printer*. Second edition, revised and enlarged. Portland, 1938.

KEY TO LOCATIONS

Extent of checking of these libraries stated in the Introduction.

C	California State Library
C-S	California State Library, Sutro Branch, San Francisco
CCC	Claremont Colleges' Library, Claremont
CL	Los Angeles Public Library
CLSM	Southwest Museum Library, Los Angeles
CLU-C	William Andrews Clark Memorial Library, University of California at Los Angeles
CSmH	Henry E. Huntington Library
CU-B	Bancroft Library, University of California
CoHi	State Historical Society of Colorado
CtHWatk	Watkinson Library, Hartford
CtHi	Connecticut Historical Society
CtSoP	Pequot Library, Southport (Collection deposited in April, 1952, for fifteen years in the Yale University Library.)
CtY	Yale University Library
CtY (Coe)	—— The William R. Coe Collection
DFo	Folger Shakespeare Library
DLC	Library of Congress
FTaSC	Florida State College for Women Library, Tallahassee
GU-De	University of Georgia Library, the De Renne Georgia Collection
ICN	Newberry Library, Chicago
ICN (Ayer)	—— The Edward E. Ayer Collection
ICU	University of Chicago Library
In	Indiana State Library
KHi	Kansas State Historical Society
LNT	Tulane University Library
MB	Boston Public Library
MBAt	Boston Athenæum
MBC	Congregational Library, Boston
MH	Harvard University Library
MH-L	—— Law School Library
MHi	Massachusetts Historical Society

MLanc	Lancaster Town Library, Lancaster, Massachusetts
MSaE	Essex Institute, Salem
MWA	American Antiquarian Society
MWiW-C	Chapin Library, Williams College
MdHi	Maryland Historical Society
MeHi	Maine Historical Society
MiU-C	William L. Clements Library, University of Michigan
N	New York State Library
NHi	New-York Historical Society
NIC	Cornell University Library
NN	New York Public Library
NNC	Columbia University Library
NNH	Hispanic Society of America, New York, New York
NNMM	Metropolitan Museum of Art
NNP	Pierpont Morgan Library
NNUT	Union Theological Seminary Library, New York, New York
Nj	New Jersey State Library
NjNbT	Gardner A. Sage Library, Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church, New Brunswick
NjP	Princeton University Library
NjP (Kane)	—— The Grenville Kane Collection
NjP (McCormick)	—— The Cyrus H. McCormick Collection
NjP (Rollins)	—— The Philip A. Rollins Collection
NjR	Rutgers University Library
OCHP	Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, Cincinnati
OO	Oberlin College Library
OrFP	Pacific University Library, Forest Grove, Oregon
PBL	Lehigh University Library
PHC	Haverford College Library
PHi	Historical Society of Pennsylvania
PP	Free Library of Philadelphia
PP (Elkins)	—— The William M. Elkins Collection
PPAmP	American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia
PPL	Library Company of Philadelphia
PPPrHi	Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia
RHi	Rhode Island Historical Society

RPB	Brown University Library
RPJCB	John Carter Brown Library
ScCC	College of Charleston Library, Charleston, South Carolina
Tx	Texas State Library
TxAuTM	Texas Memorial Museum, Austin
TxU	University of Texas Library
ViU	University of Virginia Library
ViU (McGregor)	—— The Tracy W. McGregor Library

PRIVATE COLLECTIONS

Dechert	Mr. Robert Dechert, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Graff	Mr. Everett D. Graff, Winnetka, Illinois
Holliday	Mr. W. J. Holliday, Indianapolis, Indiana
Lilly	Mr. J. K. Lilly, Indianapolis, Indiana
Scheide	Library of the late John H. Scheide, Titusville, Pennsylvania (Locations from references in Julian P. Boyd's <i>The Scheide Library</i> , Privately Printed, 1947. Copies not examined.)
Taylor	Mr. Henry C. Taylor, New York, New York

PART I
DISCOVERY

CATALOGUE

Discovery

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. ¶ Epistola Christofori Colom: cui etas nostra multū debet: de Insulis Indie supra Gangem nuper inuētis. . . . [Rome: Stephan Plannck. After 29 April 1493.] [1]

Second Plannck edition. Small quarto. 4 unnumbered leaves, without signature-marks or catchwords; 33 lines to a full page. 190 x 132 mm. Full morocco. The Earl of Crawford-Quaritch-Chadenat copy.

This is the version, translated into Latin by Leander de Cosco, of the famous account of his discoveries which Columbus wrote on his homeward voyage. Until comparatively recently it has been the prevailing belief that Columbus wrote three letters giving an account of his discovery, one to Ferdinand and Isabella which had disappeared, one to Luis de Santangel, the Chancellor of the Royal Household of Aragon, and one to Gabriel Sanchez, the Crown Treasurer. However, Cecil Jane in his "The Letter of Columbus Announcing the Success of His First Voyage" (*Hispanic American Historical Review*, Vol. X, 1930, p. 33-50) has shown the probability that the letter was not addressed to any particular person but was in the nature of a public announcement, first submitted to Ferdinand and Isabella in a letter to them which has been lost. Admiral Morison in his authoritative *Admiral of the Ocean Sea*, Boston, 1942, endorses the Jane view.

According to Jane, manuscript copies were made for various court officials, and it was from the manuscript endorsed for Luis de Santangel that the folio edition of what is known as the "Spanish Letter" was printed, without imprint, at Barcelona, perhaps late in March or early in April, 1493. This, almost certainly the first printing, has survived in the unique copy which is one of the glories of the New York Public Library.

A manuscript endorsed for Gabriel Sanchez, the Crown Treasurer, was translated into Latin on April 29, 1493, by Leander de Cosco and was printed in Rome, probably soon afterwards, by Plannck. In the first printing Ferdinand alone was named as Monarch of Spain and there were other mistakes. Plannck then published another edition, the one exhibited, in which Ferdinand and Isabella were properly named as the rulers of Spain, and other errors were corrected.

The weight of authority seems to be that the folio edition of the Letter in Spanish was followed by the nine editions in Latin, printed in 1493 and 1494, all of them undated except the edition of Eucharius Argenteus or Silber, Rome, 1493, and Bergmann de Olpe, Basel, 1494. These nine editions were the two Plannck editions and that of Silber printed at Rome, an illustrated edition at Basel, three printed at Paris, one at Antwerp, and the dated 1494 edition at

Basel. Mr. Eames was of the opinion, based on an examination of type, that the quarto edition in Spanish discovered at the Ambrosian Library of Milan in the middle of the nineteenth century was printed as late as 1497, and hence was preceded by the nine editions in Latin. He is followed in this by Miss Stillwell. It should be noted that the James F. Bell catalogue, *Jesuit Relations and Other Americana*, Minneapolis, 1950, Mr. Frederick R. Goff in his article on the Letter cited below, and Cecil Jane in the article already quoted refer, without discussion, to the Ambrosian quarto as if it were published before the editions in Latin.

In 1866 Henry Harrisse listed six Latin editions in his *Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima*, ranking the first Planck edition as the first, the undated Basel edition as second, the Silber dated edition as third, the second Planck edition as fourth, followed by two Paris editions. Almost thirty years later, in the bibliography appended to his *La Lettre de Christopher Colomb*, Paris, 1894, he gives what seem to be excellent reasons for ranking the first Planck or "Ferdinand" edition as the first of the editions in Latin, and textual reasons for placing the second Planck or "Ferdinand and Isabella" edition as the next, and hence as earlier than the dated Silber edition. Harrisse does this very tentatively as far as the order of ranking between the second Planck and the Silber edition is concerned, and makes no attempt to give an order of publication for the editions printed in 1493 in Basel, Paris, and Antwerp, merely saying that they were issued "très peu après les éditions romaines, à ce qu'il semble." Though in this 1894 bibliography Harrisse does list the Antwerp edition as Number IV, after the three Roman editions, and follows with the three Paris editions, and ends with the two Basel editions, the earlier of which he had ranked as the second Latin edition in 1866, it is clear from the text that this order of editions published outside of Rome has no significance.

Mr. Eames in an article in the New York Public Library *Bulletin* for August, 1924, follows the 1894 ranking of Harrisse by putting the three Rome editions ahead of the others and calling the second Planck edition the second Rome edition. Mr. Eames lists the other six Latin editions alphabetically, by place of publication, Antwerp, Basel, Paris.

Unless Harrisse subsequently revised his 1894 bibliography of the Latin editions and made a later chronological list with which I am unfamiliar, Dr. Cole errs in stating categorically in the 1907 Church Catalogue under 3-A, "Following the order adopted by Harrisse, the nine editions of this Letter, now known, appeared as follows." Dr. Cole then lists in a definite numbered order the first Planck edition, followed by the illustrated Basel edition, the second Planck edition, the dated Silber edition, the three Paris editions, and then the Antwerp edition, with the Basel 1494 edition listed as the ninth Latin edition. Thacher, in 1903, did not follow the tentative arrangement Harrisse made in 1894, but listed the illustrated Basel edition immediately after the first Planck edition. Miss Stillwell in her *Incunabula in American Libraries*, published in 1940, lists the Spanish folio first and follows Harrisse rather than Dr. Cole in listing the second Planck edition as following the first Planck, with the Silber dated edition next and the illustrated Basel edition as the fourth of the Latin editions. It

would take a venturesome person to dispute this order of Harrisse, Eames and Stillwell.

REFERENCES: Church 5. Wilberforce Eames, "Columbus' Letter on the Discovery of America (1493-1497)," in *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, Vol. 28, no. 8 (August, 1924), p. 595-599. F. R. Goff, "The Letter of Christopher Columbus concerning the Islands of India," in *The Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*, Vol. 3, no. 3 (May, 1946), p. 3-7. Harrisse, *B.A.V.*, 4, and No. II, p. 71-76, in his "Versions Latine de la Lettre de Christophe Colomb," p. 61-101 of his *Christophe Colomb et les Académiciens espagnols*, Paris, 1894. JCB (1919), Vol. I, Part I, p. 18. Sabin 14630. Stillwell C 691. J. B. Thacher, *Christopher Columbus*, New York, 1903-1904, Vol. II, p. 56, edition "E."

OTHER COPIES: CSmH (the Church copy). DLC (the White-Van Sinderen copy; leaves hinged at inner margins). ICN (Ayer). MWiW-C. MiU-C. NN. NNH. NNP. NjP (the McCormick copy; first and last leaves hinged at inner margins). PP (the H. V. Jones-Elkins copy). RPJCB (the Ternaux-Compans copy). Lilly (the Sir Henry Hope Edwards copy).

Note: Copies of the first Planck edition are to be found in the following libraries: CSmH (the Brayton Ives-Church copy). CtSoP. ICN (Ayer). MB (the Barlow copy). NN. NNP. RPJCB. James F. Bell. Lilly (the Oettinger-Wallerstein-Hardt copy). In addition to these, the *Gesamtkatalog*, in 1934, located 12 copies of the first Planck edition in European libraries, including the privately owned Hardt copy now in the library of Mr. J. K. Lilly. The copy located by Miss Stillwell at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, is a facsimile, and the *Gesamtkatalog* is in error in crediting the Huntington Library with two copies of this edition, their second copy being a facsimile from the Hoe Collection (Catalogue, Part IV, no. 2568A), and in crediting the Hispanic Society of America with a copy of this edition and failing to credit it with a copy of the second Planck edition.

[MARTIN WALDSEEMÜLLER.] *Cosmographiae | Introductio | . . .*
[Colophon:] *Vrbs Deodate . . . opus Pressit . . . Finitū. iiij. kl'. Septēbris*
Anno supra sesquimillesimū. vij. [St. Diē: Walter Lud. August 29,
1507.] [2]

Third edition. Small quarto. A-B⁶, C-D⁴; A⁸, b-c⁴, d⁸, e-f⁴; 52 unnumbered leaves, folding diagram. 20 cm. Full morocco.

In 1507 this *Introduction to Geography* was published at St. Die by a group of scholars of the Gymnase Vosgien, among whom was Martin Waldseemüller. The book included a Latin translation of the *Four Voyages of Amerigo Vespucci*.

Here for the first time the name America is applied to the New World, in the following passage, which appears on the verso of C3:

And now indeed these parts have been more widely explored, and another, a fourth part, of which we will presently speak more particularly, has been discovered by Americus Vesputius; I do not see why it

may not be permitted to call this fourth part after Americus, the discoverer . . . by the name of Amerigen, that is to say, the land of Americus or America . . .

Vespucci, through the many editions of his *Third Voyage* and several editions of his *Four Voyages*, had captured the attention of his time, while Columbus, whose *First Letter* announcing the discovery had been printed several years earlier, was all but forgotten.

The copy exhibited belongs to the third edition, with the colophon dated August 29, 1507, and the dedication of the Gymnase Vosgien instead of that of Waldseemüller alone which was present in the first edition of April 25, 1507 (Sabin 101017, locating only the New York Public copy in this country and three abroad). There was a second edition also of April 25, 1507 (Sabin 101018, locating copies at Huntington, Library of Congress [their perfect copy is the Harrisse-Barlow-Ives-White copy], Cornell, New York Public and John Carter Brown), in which Signature A was reprinted and the dedication attributed for the first time to the Gymnase Vosgien instead of to the most prominent member, Waldseemüller.

Though the third edition is entirely reset it follows the second edition closely. Sabin 101020 and 101021 list two additional variants of August 29, 1507, with a location of 101020 at New York Public (the Library of Congress also has a copy in the Thacher Collection), and one foreign location for each.

REFERENCES: Church 24. Harrisse, *B.A.V.*, 46, and *Additions*, 24, note. JCB (1919), Vol. I, Part I, p. 45. Sabin 101019.

OTHER COPIES: CSmH (the Barlow-Ives-Church copy; title page mended, some words supplied in facsimile). DLC. ICN (Ayer). MB. MH. MWiW-C. MiU-C. NN. NNH. PP (Elkins). RPJCB (D4 in facsimile). Scheide.

The locations of copies of the two earlier editions with colophons dated April 25, 1507, are given in the note above.

[FRACANZANO DA MONTALBODDO.] . . . Paesi Nouamente retrouati. Et Nouo Mondo da Alberico vesputio Florentino intitulado. [Colophon:] Stampato in Vicentia cū la impensa de Mg^{ro} Henrico Vicentino: & diligente cura & industria de Zāmaria suo fiol nel. M.ccccvii. a di. iii. de Nouembre. . . . [3]

Small quarto. 4⁶, a-z⁴, &⁴, 1⁴, R⁴, A-D⁴ (D4, a blank, lacking); 125 unnumbered leaves present. 20.5 cm. Full morocco. The Roderick Terry copy. On thick paper, with register, including the signature-mark "D," as reproduced in Church 25b, and "Secvndo" for "Tertio" on the recto of p iii.

This is a thick paper copy of what Harrisse calls "the most important collection of voyages, and, in the absence of the *Libretto* of Vercellese, now lost, the earliest." As two perfect copies of the *Libretto* have come to light since Harrisse wrote, the *Paesi* can no longer be called the earliest collection of voy-

ages, but it is still one of the most important. It includes the voyages of the Portuguese around Africa, especially those of Vasco da Gama and Cabral, the first three voyages of Columbus, that of the brothers Pinzon, and the third voyage of Vespucci. It has been reprinted several times and in several languages, and, in the opinion of Lawrence Wroth at whose suggestion I included the *Paesi* in this exhibition, "has done more than any single agency to disseminate throughout Europe knowledge of the New Worlds of the West, the far South and the Far East."

REFERENCES: Church 25. HARRISSE, *B.A.V.*, 48. JCB (1919), Vol. I, Part I, p. 43. Sabin 50050.

OTHER COPIES: CSMH (the Church copy). DLC (leaf 11 in facsimile). ICN (Ayer). MB (the Barlow copy). MiU-C (the Hamilton Palace-Beckford copy). NN. NjP (Kane). RPJCB (2 copies, one the Baron Seillière copy). ViU (McGregor). Scheide. Taylor.

PETER MARTYR. . . . De orbe nouo Decades [Colophon:] Cura & diligentia uiri celebris Magistri Antonii Nebrissensis . . . fuerunt hæ tres . . . decades Impressæ in contubernio Arnaldi Guillelmi in . . . Alcala pfectū est nonis Nouëbris An. 1516. [4]

Small folio. a⁶, b-g⁸, h⁶, i⁸; A-B⁸; 68 unnumbered leaves (including one blank leaf, [i 5]); Legatio Babylonica, 16 unnumbered leaves. 28.3 cm. Full morocco. The first two leaves hinged at inner margins; blank margins of first repaired.

On a day in September, 1513, Vasco Núñez de Balboa, after an arduous journey across the Isthmus of Panama, climbed the peak in Darien from which, says Peter Martyr in Richard Eden's English translation, "he might see the other sea soo longe looked for, and never seene before of any man commynge oute of oure worlde." This story was first told to the world in the third decade of this book. In the fifth book of the third decade is the first account in print of the voyage of Sebastian Cabot. These two "firsts" and much that is important about the discovery of America appear in Peter Martyr's second and third decades which are first printed in this Alcala 1516 edition of *De orbe novo*.

REFERENCES: Church 39, another issue. HARRISSE, *B.A.V.*, 88. JCB (1919), Vol. I, Part I, p. 66. Sabin 1550.

OTHER COPIES: CSMH (the Huth copy replacing the Church copy, another issue, which is now in MWiW-C). DLC (lacks *Legatio babylonica*). ICN (Ayer; lacks *Legatio babylonica*). MB (the Barlow copy). MH. MiU-C. NN (lacks *Legatio babylonica*). NjP (Kane). RPJCB. ViU (McGregor).

The Union Catalog is in error in locating a copy of this edition at Tulane University.

MAXIMILIANUS *Transylvanus*. De Moluccis Insulis . . . [Colophon:]
Coloniæ in ædibus Eucharij Ceruicorni. Anno uirginei partus. M. D.
XXIII. mense Ianuario . . . [5]

Small octavo. A-B^s (B 8, a blank, lacking); 15 unnumbered leaves present.
13.8 cm. Full morocco.

In reaching Asia by sailing west, Magellan gave the Pacific Ocean its name and discovered the Philippines. To many the first circumnavigation of the globe, which unfolded to the world the vastness of the Pacific and a new conception of geography, is as great an event as the discovery of America.

Sailing westward, Magellan issued from the strait bearing his name on November 28, 1520, and for ninety-eight days sailed across the great ocean he called "Pacific," seeing only two islands on the way. With a starving crew, ravaged by scurvy, the islands he christened the Ladrones (probably he stopped at the island of Guam) came in sight on March 6, 1521. The Philippines were next discovered and there, in a battle with the natives, Magellan lost his life. Of the fleet of five ships manned by 265 men which sailed from San Lucar on August 10, 1519, only one ship with less than thirty-two men all told, among whom was Pigafetta, finally landed at Seville on September 8, 1522.

Maximilian, the natural son of the Archbishop of Salzburg, was at the time a young man, and a pupil of Peter Martyr's. When the survivors went to Valladolid to report to the Emperor, Peter Martyr ordered Maximilian to interview the sailors, write out an account in Latin, and forward it to his father in Germany. This exercise in Latin composition, which is exhibited here, was printed in Cologne in January, 1523, and is the first printed account of the great circumnavigation.

Since it has been established that the year 1523 began in Cologne on December 25th, rather than in the following March as was at one time supposed, this edition of January, 1523, is clearly earlier than the one printed at Paris in July, 1523, and that printed at Rome in November, 1523. There is a copy of the Paris edition in the Church Collection at Huntington, and copies of the edition printed at Rome have been located at the John Carter Brown, New York Public, Princeton, Library of Congress, University of Virginia, and Huntington.

The Cologne edition of Maximilian's account is reproduced in facsimile, accompanied by an excellent translation into English, in Henry Stevens' *Johann Schöner*, London, 1888.

REFERENCES: Church 51. HARRISSE, *B.A.V.*, 122. JCB (1919), Vol. I, Part I, p. 88. Sabin 47038.

OTHER COPIES: CSmH (the Church copy). DLC. ICN (Ayer). MB. MiU-C. NN. NNH. RPJCB. ViU (McGregor). Taylor.

The Union Catalog credits Harvard with a copy of both the original and the facsimile of 1888, but they have only the facsimile.

Le voyage et na-

uigation/faict par les Espaignolz es
Isles de Hollucques. des isles quilz
ont trouuee audict voyage/ des Roys
dicelles/de leur gouuernement & ma-
niere de viure/ avec plusieurs aultres
choses.

Cum priuilegio.

¶ On les vend a Paris en la maison de
Simon de Colines/ libraire iure de l'uni-
uersite de Paris/ demourât en la rue
sainct Jehan de Beauluais/ a l'ensei-
gne du Soleil Dor.

Charles. Et ne luy presenta or/argent/ne chose precieuse digne dung si grand seigneur/mais vng liure escript de sa main/ ou estoient les choses passees/de iour en iour de leur boyage. Et de la se partit a aller en Portugal au roy Ioan/et luy dist les choses que auoient veutât des Espaignolz que des siens. Puis par Espagne vint en France/et presenta et feist aucun don des choses de lautre Hemisphere a la mere du Treschrestien roy de France nôme Francois/madame la regente. Puis vint en Litalie/et presenta le liure de sa fatigue a Philippes de Villiers/grand maistre de Rhodes.

C Cy finit lextraict dudict liure/
translate de Italien en
Francois.

k.iiii.

[ANTONIO PIGAFETTA.] Le voyage et nauigation / faict par les Espaignolz es Isles de Mollucques. des isles quilz ont trouue audict voyage . . . On les vend a Paris en la maison de Simon de Colines . . . [1525?] [6]

Small octavo. a-k⁸; 80 leaves (leaves 9-76 numbered, the first eight and the last four leaves unnumbered). 16.8 cm. Full morocco.

While the account by Maximilian of the Magellan circumnavigation was published at Cologne within five, or possibly four, months after the survivors reached Seville and has the glamour which attaches to the first printed account of a great event, the authoritative account is this one by Pigafetta, the Italian gentleman who accompanied Magellan and kept a journal of the great circumnavigation, in which he says he wrote faithfully every day.

James Alexander Robertson, the modern authority on the circumnavigation, thinks that Pigafetta after his return wrote or dictated his relation of the voyage in Italian and that the manuscript in the Ambrosian Library, which Robertson translated and annotated in his *Magellan's Voyage around the World by Antonio Pigafetta*, Cleveland, 1906, is contemporaneous with the one presented by Pigafetta to the Grand Master of Rhodes sometime between August, 1524, and 1530, and the oldest of the four manuscripts of that relation. The other three manuscripts are in French.

Robertson gives good reasons for thinking that this version in French was printed from a summary of the Ambrosian manuscript made in Italy by some contemporary writer and sent to France, and not from an abridgment made by Jacques Antoine Fabre from one of the French manuscripts as suggested in the Church Catalogue in the note to Maximilian's account. It is clear in any event that this printed account is based on the Pigafetta Relation and the first publication in print from that Relation. As such it is one of the great books.

The last page of the text, which is reproduced here as Plate II, is translated into English in No. 86 in Part I of the John Carter Brown Catalogue, published in 1875.

REFERENCES: Harisse, *B.A.V.*, 134. JCB (1919), Vol. I, Part I, p. 95. J. A. Robertson, editor, *Magellan's Voyage around the World by Antonio Pigafetta*, Cleveland, 1906, Vol. II, p. 273. Sabin 62803.

OTHER COPIES: NN. RPJCB.

Robertson locates copies in the British Museum, the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, and the Biblioteca di Brera, Milan.

Plates I and II.

HERNANDO CORTÉS. Praeclara Ferdinādi. Cortesii di Noua maris Oceani Hyspania Narratio . . . [Colophon:] . . . Impressa in Celebri Ciuitate Norimberga. . . Anno. Dñi M.D.XXIII: Quar. No. Mar. Per Friericum Peypus. Arthimesius. [7]

Folio. a⁴, A-G⁶, H⁸ (H 8, a blank, lacking); 53 leaves present; 4 unnumbered leaves, XLIX numbered leaves, map of the Gulf of Mexico and map of Mexico City on folding sheet (31 x 46.5 cm.) bound in before leaf XLIX. 29.5 cm. Full vellum. Woodcut portrait of Pope Clement VII on verso of a⁴. With this copy are bound Peter Martyr's *De Rebus, et Insulis nouiter Repertis*, as a substitute for the lost First Letter, and the *Tertia Ferdinādi Cortesii . . . Narratio*, Nuremberg, 1524. The *De rebus* is bound following a⁴ and the Third Letter at the end, following H 7.

This edition in Latin of the Second Letter sent by Cortes to the Emperor Charles V in 1520, though not the first printing of the letter, is desirable because of its folding plate. This has on one sheet a plan of the City of Mexico and also a map of the Gulf region upon which part of Florida is shown. Here the name "La Florida" appears for the first time upon a printed map, and the plan of Mexico City must be the first for any American city.

In one of the copies at the New York Public the verso of the fourth unnumbered leaf is blank, while in the other, as here, there is a woodcut portrait of Pope Clement VII. The copy in the library of the Hispanic Society of America has both states of the fourth leaf, one of course inserted. All the other copies located have the portrait. In the three copies reported as in contemporary bindings (the copies at the Clements and Morgan libraries and in Mr. Taylor's collection), the *De rebus* and the Third Letter are bound in following the Second Letter and it seems probable from the form of their signatures that they were intended to be bound together.

REFERENCES: Church 53. HARRISSE, *B.A.V.*, 125. JCB (1919), Vol. I, Part I, p. 90. Sabin 16947.

OTHER COPIES: CSmH (the Church copy). DLC (lacks map). F^{Ta}SC. ICN (Ayer; lacks map). MB (lacks map). MH (Thomas Grenville's copy, in morocco with his arms; lacks map). M^{iu}-C. NN (2 copies; one lacks map). NNH (the Hoe copy; leaf a⁴ in duplicate, one without portrait). NNP (last line of five below scale on map cut off). N^jP (Kane). P^{Hi} (lacks map). PP (Elkins). R^{PJCB} (3 copies; two lack map). V^{iU} (McGregor). Lilly. Scheide. Taylor.

ALVAR NÚÑEZ CABEÇA DE VACA. [Coat of arms.] ¶ La relacion y comentarios del gouernador Aluar nuñez cabeça de vaca, de lo acaescido en las dos jornadas que hizo a las Indias. Con priuilegio. ¶ Esta tassador los señores del consejo en Ochêta y cinco m̃rs [Colophon:] Impresso en Valladolid, por Francisco fernandez de Cordoua. Año de mil y quiennientos [*sic*] y cinquenta y cinco años. [8]

Small quarto. A-G⁸, 2 leaves without signature marks, H-S⁸; 146 leaves; lvj numbered leaves; Comentarios, 2 unnumbered leaves (with separate title on recto of the first), lvij-cxliiij numbered leaves (the last misnumbered clxiii). 18.5 cm. Full calf.

This is the second edition of the first narrative of an overland journey across part of what is now the United States. Very appropriately it is numbered 1 a in Henry Wagner's *The Spanish Southwest*.

Cabeza was one of the chief men in the Narváez expedition which landed at Tampa Bay in April, 1528. Part of the expedition, after struggling inland to the head of Appalachee Bay, took to rudely built boats and was cast ashore on the Texas coast in November of the same year. Cabeza and a few survivors were held captive by the Texas Indians for some years but they finally escaped and made their way across Texas to some point, probably in Sonora, near the Gulf of California. At last, with the survivors reduced to Cabeza and three companions, the little group made its way southward to Mexico City. Cabeza returned to Spain in 1537 and was afterwards made Governor of Río de la Plata.

The *Relacion*, which ends with the return to Spain in 1537, was first printed at Zamora in 1542. Only three copies of the first edition have survived and only one of these, the New York Public copy, is perfect. The copy in the John Carter Brown lacks leaf A7 and that in the British Museum the first signature. Mr. Lenox stated long ago that in this second edition of the *Relacion* the text was for the first time divided into chapters and some unimportant changes were made in a few words. Here also the *Commentarios* are printed for the first time. They give an account of Cabeza's services as Governor of the Province of Río de la Plata, which ended with his arrest at Asunción, Paraguay, in 1543, and were written by his secretary Pero Hernandez.

REFERENCES: Church 100. JCB (1919), Vol. I, Part I, p. 188. Sabin 9768. Vail, *Voice of the Old Frontier*, 2. Wagner, *Spanish Southwest*, 1a.

OTHER COPIES: CCC (the Pomona College copy). CSmH (the Heber-Church copy). CtY (Coe; lacks title page, folio lvi, title page of *Commentarios*, folio lvii and parts of other leaves). DLC (title page in facsimile). ICN (Ayer). MB (the Barlow copy). MH (lacks signature B, folios ix-xvi). MWA. MWiW-C. MiU-C (the Brinley-Ives copy). NN. NNH. NjP (Kane). PP (Elkins). RPJCB (the Hibbert, Heber, Ternaux-Compans copy. Heber records on the fly leaf that he paid £5 2s. 6d. for this copy at the Hibbert sale in 1829). TxU. ViU (McGregor). Lilly (the Wagner-H. V. Jones copy). Taylor.

Vail locates a copy in the collection of Mr. F. C. Deering, and Wagner an additional copy in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

GARCILASO DE LA VEGA, *el Inca*. La Florida del Ynca. Historia del Adelantado Hernando de Soto . . . En Lisboa. Impresso por Pedro Crasbeeck. Año 1605. . . . [9]

Small quarto. ¶¹⁰, A-Z^s, aa-ee^s, Ff^s, gg^s, Hh^s, ii-xx^s, yy⁶ (yy 6, a blank, lacking); 367 leaves present; 9 unnumbered leaves, blank leaf, inserted leaf dated May 8, 1613, verso blank, 351 numbered leaves with text in double columns, Tabla de los Capítulos, beginning on verso of folio 351 and continuing on following 6 unnumbered leaves. 18 cm. Contemporary vellum.

Hernando de Soto led the first exploration of the southeastern and southern part of the United States from Florida, Georgia and the Carolinas across the Mississippi River into Arkansas. The story of this historic journey was first told in the *Relaçam Verdadeira* of the Gentleman of Elvas, Evora, 1557, one of the most important of the books relating to America and one of the rarest, only five copies being recorded. This account by Garcilaso de la Vega which followed almost fifty years later, is the second published account of the De Soto expedition. It is based upon conversations with a noble Spaniard who had accompanied De Soto as a volunteer, and the written but illiterate reports of two common soldiers. It lacks the distinction of priority and is not especially rare, but it is for me probably the only available almost contemporary publication on De Soto. A recent review of a just-published translation into English thus characterizes the de la Vega account—"Where one [the Gentleman of Elvas of 1557] reads like a synopsis, the other pours forth detail, nuance, color and high feeling."

There are two issues of this edition of *La Florida del Ynca*. In what is probably the first, known only by the S. L. M. Barlow copy at the Boston Public Library, the first signature has no signature marks and is in eight leaves instead of ten, being without the leaf of privilege and the leaf of dedication which follow the title in copies of the later issue. At the end the "Table of Chapters," which in the other copies located begins on the verso of leaf 351, is not present and the verso of leaf 351 is blank. The title is in a border of type ornaments, not present in the later issue, and is from a different setting of type, and the imprint reads in part, *En Lisboa: Impresso por Pedro Crabeck, Año 1605*. In the later issue, with ten leaves in the first signature and the imprint as given in the entry above, in all but one of the copies the last leaf of the last signature, yy 6, when present, is a blank. In the copy at New-York Historical Society, there are two leaves of errata at the end, the first leaf being yy 6. The title page in some copies of this issue has the date "Año 1605," in other copies it is undated.

In my copy there is a leaf inserted between the first and second signatures with the heading "Tassa," that is "ceiling price," and a statement dated May 8, 1613, on behalf of the King's Council that the book may not be sold at more than five *blancas* per signature, and that a copy of this order should be inserted in copies of the book.

REFERENCES: Church 329. JCB (1919), Vol. II, Part I, p. 31. Sabin 98745.

OTHER COPIES: CSmH (the Brinley-Ives-Church copy). ICN (Ayer). MB. MWiW-C. NHI (the Buckingham Smith copy; with two leaves of errata at end). NN. NNH. NjP (Kane). RPJCB. Lilly. Copies of the variant of this issue, without the date on the title page: DLC (lacks second and third leaves of "Proemio al lector," ¶5 and 6). TxU. ViU (the Stetson-McGregor copy).

The Boston Public Library also has a copy of the variant issue described in the note above, the S. L. M. Barlow copy, with the bookplate of John, Duke of Bedford, dated 1736.

The Union Catalog is in error in locating a copy of this edition at Bryn Mawr. The copy located at Harvard by Sabin is no longer in their collection.

GABRIEL TATTON. [Map.] Noua et rece Terraum [*sic*] et regnorum Californiæ, nouæ Hispañæ Mexicanæ, et Peruviæ, uná cum exacta abso-lutaque orarum Sinus Mexicani, ad Insulam Cuba usque Oræque mari-timæ ad Mare austriacū [*sic*] delineatio, á M. Tattonus celebrem Sydro-graphophō [*sic*] edita [In cartouche at right:] Beniamin. Wright. Anglus. cælator. Anº 1616 [10]

41 x 53.5 cm. Colored. Graphic scales, in *millaria germanica* and *hispanicæ leucæ*, at upper left.

This is a fine copy of what is perhaps the most important map issued to its date, 1616, of the region from Florida on the east to Lower California on the west between the 10th and 40th parallels. It is, I think, on the largest scale to that date for the Spanish Southwest and is a beautiful example of map making. Paullin, who reproduces it from one of the copies in the Library of Congress, characterizes it as "noteworthy for its delineation of the western country."

In this copy and the John Carter Brown copy the last two digits of the date "1616" in the cartouche in the upper right-hand corner appear to have been re-engraved to substitute 1616 for another date, probably 1600. The latter is the date in the cartouche of one of the Library of Congress copies; the other has the date changed to 1616 as here. An examination of the reproductions of the Library of Congress copy with the 1600 date indicates that except for the date the two maps are identical. As Lawrence Wroth points out, with his usual clarity, in the Report of the John Carter Brown Library for the year 1948-1949, this map was almost certainly first issued in 1600 when Tatton published his companion map, *Maris Pacifici*, both of them being engraved by Benjamin Wright and both printed on sheets of the same size with identical crossed-arrow watermarks.

This is one of the earliest examples of the use of the name California in the title of a map. In Wagner's *Cartography of the Northwest Coast*, the only earlier appearance of California in the title of a map is his no. 188, Wytfliet's *Granata Nova et California*, in his *Descriptionis*, Louvain, 1597.

The only other copies of this map in this country, of which so far I have knowledge, are the two already referred to at the Library of Congress, one with the date 1600 and the other with date 1616, and the one at the John Carter Brown Library with date 1616.

REFERENCES: JCB, *Annual Report, 1948-1949*, p. 7-13. JCB, *In Retrospect*, 16. Woodbury Lowery, *The Lowery Collection*, Washington, 1912, nos. 103 and 86, *note*. Paullin, *Atlas of Historical Geography*, p. 10 and reproduction of copy dated 1600, Plate 17E. R. V. Tooley, *Maps and Map-Makers*, London, 1949, Plate 82, apparently reproduced from this copy. Wagner, *North-west Coast*, Vol. I, p. 84-86; Vol. II, nos. 218 and 269.

OTHER COPIES: DLC (copy dated 1600 and another dated 1616). RPJCB (copy dated 1616).

Wagner locates a copy dated 1616 in the British Museum.

PART II
EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI

The Colonies and the Eastern Seaboard

New England

JOHN SMITH. [Map.] New England The most remarqueable parts thus named by the high and mighty Prince Charles, Prince of great Britaine [At lower left:] Simon Pasæus sculpsit. Robert Clerke excudit. [At lower right:] London Printed by Geor: Low [1616.] [11]

First state, without the date 1614 below the "Scale of Leagues" at lower right. 30.2 x 35.5 cm. Inset at upper left: The Portraictuer of Captayne Iohn Smith / Admirall of New England,

This, the first issue of the first map on which the name New England appears, is described in *American Historical Prints* as "the foundation of New England cartography." It appeared first in Smith's *Description of New England*, London, 1616. Mr. Eames, in the note to Smith's *Generall History of Virginia*, [London, 1623] (Sabin 82823), says that the map was also circulated as a separate. From time to time additions were made to the map, and by 1635 nine states had been published.

Since the location by Sabin of the five impressions of the first state of the map referred to in *American Historical Prints* another example, that in the Elkins Collection at the Free Library of Philadelphia, has come to light.

REFERENCES: Church 369, *Description*, with this map in sixth state, and note distinguishing nine states. Fite and Freeman, *A Book of Old Maps*, 34, and Paullin, *Atlas of Historical Geography*, p. 11, and Plate 19A, reproductions of Sabin's fourth state. Sabin 82819, *note*, and 82823, *note*, distinguishing nine states. Stokes and Haskell, *American Historical Prints*, B-9, p. 3, and reproduction, Plate 2b.

OTHER COPIES: All the following, except those at the New York Public, are bound in copies of Smith's *Description of New England*, London, 1616. CSmH (the first state of map, substituted in Church copy for sixth state formerly there). MB (with two holes, carrying away part of two names along coast). MiU-C. NN (2 copies; one laid in copy of the *Description*). PP (Elkins).

Massachusetts

[MOURT'S RELATION.] A Relation or Iournall of the beginning and proceedings of the English Plantation setled at Plimoth in New England, by certaine English Aduenturers both Merchants and others. . . . London, Printed by Iohn Bellamie . . . 1622. [12]

Small quarto. 2 leaves, the second signed A3, B-L⁴ (C 1 has no signature mark); 42 leaves; [12], 72 p. 16.8 cm. Full morocco. Title page trimmed, with "A" at head and last line of imprint cut off.

This, except for brief references to the Indians of Massachusetts in the "Epistle Dedicatory" of Robert Cushman's *Sermon preached at Plimmoth in New-England December 9, 1621*, London, 1622, is the first printed account of the Pilgrims in New England, and a source book of the greatest importance. After a brief reference to sailing from Plymouth on September 6, 1620, and to the voyage across the Atlantic, the account is written in the form of a journal with the first entry on November 9th, the day Cape Cod was first sighted. The Church Catalogue gives this date as September 20th, 1621—an error that has been often copied.

The journal form is continuous (p. 1-39) until March 23 of the following year, with fascinating accounts of the Compact and of the exploits of Miles Standish. There follow four short accounts of journeys to different Indian tribes, "A Letter Sent From New-England" about the colony, and an argument for "removing out of England into the parts of America."

While this is known as "Mourt's Relation," the address "To the Reader" being signed by him, it was probably written by Bradford and Winslow with no intention of publication, but, being sent to friends in England, it was there printed.

There are two issues of the first leaf of the main text of this *Relation*. In one the caption title at the beginning of the text on page [1], the recto of the seventh leaf, begins "A Relation or Iovrnall," as in the copy exhibited; in the other it begins "New-England in America." The running title in all the copies examined is "New-England in America."

Church calls the issue with the caption "New-England in America" the first. Copies of that issue are only to be found at the New York Public and Newberry (Ayer) libraries.

REFERENCES: Church 393. JCB (1919), Vol. II, Part I, p. 168. Sabin 51198. Vail, *Voice of the Old Frontier*, 60.

OTHER COPIES with caption title, "A Relation or Iovrnall . . .," on p. [1] of the text: CSmH (the Church copy). CtSoP. DfO. DLC. MB (the Barlow copy, title page trimmed). MWiW-C. MiU-C. NN. PP (Elkins). PPL ("A" at beginning of title cut away). RHi. RPJCB. ViU (McGregor). Taylor (the Huth-Edgar copy).

COPIES with caption title, "New-England in America . . .," on p. 1 of the text: ICN (Ayer). NN.

CAMBRIDGE PLATFORM. A Platform of Church Discipline Gathered out of the Word of God: and Agreed upon by the Elders: and Messengers of the Churches assembled in the Synod at Cambridge in New England . . . Printed at Cambridge by S G in New England and are to be sold at Cambridge and Boston Anno Dom: 1649. [13]

First issue. Small quarto. A⁶, A-D⁴; 22 leaves; leaf of title, verso blank; The Preface, 10 p.; text, 29 p., verso blank; A Table of the Contents of the Chapters and Errata; 1 leaf, verso blank. 17.8 cm. Full morocco.

The Cambridge Platform is not only the “platform upon which the structure of New England Congregationalism was built, rebuilt, tenemented, and redecored” but it also, with its proviso, “Heresy, [and] Venting Corrupt and pernicious opinions, are to be restrayned and punished by civil authority,” marks the culmination of the Puritan theory of the union of church and state.

The principal author of the platform was Richard Mather, whose bibliographer, Thomas J. Holmes, records seventeen later editions or reprintings by the year 1800, and eleven more in the nineteenth century.

George Parker Winship in *The Cambridge Press, 1638-1692*, Philadelphia, 1945, at page 113, shows that there are two issues of this first edition. In the first issue, of which only the John Carter Brown and my copy are known, the imprint reads “Printed at Cambridge by S G in New England . . .,” while in the second issue (seven copies recorded) the imprint reads “Printed by S G at Cambridge in New England. . .”. Mr. Winship in his discussion has inadvertently transposed the two imprints. In both issues the 1649 date of the synod of the title page is a misprint for 1648.

REFERENCES: Church 491, second issue. Evans 25, second issue. Grolier Club, *One Hundred Influential American Books*, 3. Holmes, *Minor Mathers*, 51-A, issues not distinguished. JCB (1919), Vol. II, Part II, p. 390. Sabin 63331, second issue. L. G. Starkey, “The Printing by the Cambridge Press of *A Platform of Church Discipline*, 1649,” in *Studies in Bibliography*, Vol. II (1949-1950), p. [79]-93, and corrections in Editor’s note, Vol. IV, p. 235. G. P. Winship, *The Cambridge Press, 1638-1692*, Philadelphia, 1945, p. 113-119.

OTHER COPY of the first issue: RPJCB (the Ternaux-Compans copy).

COPIES of the second issue: CSmH (the Church copy). MBC. MWA. MiU-C (the Streeter-L. C. Harper-McGregor copy). NN (lacks last leaf, D 4). ViU (the Barlow-W. G. Mather-McGregor copy). Scheide.

G. P. Winship’s *Preliminary Check List of Cambridge, Massachusetts, Imprints, 1638-1692*, Boston, 1939, at p. 4, confuses the two issues of this edition in the locations, and is mistaken in locating a copy in the Boston Public Library. The Union Catalog is in error in locating a copy of this edition in the library of the Zion Research Institute, Brookline, Massachusetts.

WILLIAM HUBBARD. A Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians in New-England, from . . . 1607. to . . . 1677. But chiefly of the late Troubles in the two last years, 1675. and 1676. To which is added a Discourse about the Warre with the Pequods in the year 1637. . . . Boston; Printed by John Foster, in the year 1677. [14]

Small quarto. Collation by signatures as in Church No. 650, except that here n2 is wrongly marked n and n4, a blank, is lacking; 124 leaves present; license leaf, recto blank, leaf of title, verso blank, [10] p.; A Narrative . . . , 132 p.; A Table . . . , [7] p.; A Postscript, p. [1], 7-12; A Narrative of the Troubles with

the Indians in New-England, from Pascataqua to Pemmaquid, 88 p.; "White Hills" map on folding sheet, facing p. 132. 19.2 cm. Original full calf by John Ratcliff, with Hubbard's sermon, *The Happiness of a People*, Boston, 1676, bound in at the end. Title page frayed at two edges, affecting rule borders but not the text. The Edward Taylor-Ebenezer Devotion-Samuel H. Devotion-George E. Littlefield-Sumner Hollingsworth-Goodspeed's Book Shop-Carroll A. Wilson copy, with signatures and notes of various owners and with Wilson's bookplate.

Map: [John Foster.] A Map of New-England, Being the first that ever was here cut . . . [1677]. 30.5 x 40 cm. With the legend "The White Hills" in the general region of the White Mountains.

This account of the "Troubles" our New England ancestors had with the Indians is called by Samuel Eliot Morison in his *Puritan Pronaos* the fullest and most accurate of the three contemporary histories of Indian warfare written by Increase Mather, Cotton Mather, and Hubbard. However, Mr. Morison goes on to say that Cotton Mather's brief account, *Arma Virosque Cano*, was "not only the best from a literary point of view, but the only one with any literary merit whatsoever." Notwithstanding its lack of literary merit, Sabin over seventy-five years ago said of this Boston edition of Hubbard, "A fine and perfect copy of this rare and valuable work, with the map which is often wanting, is one of the *desiderata* in an Americana collection."

This and the copy now owned by Mr. J. K. Lilly, which came down through the Hawthorne family, are perhaps the two finest surviving copies of this important seventeenth-century New England book. Both are in the original Ratcliff binding, both have the White Hills map, much sought after as the first map engraved and printed in English America, and both have a distinguished provenance. Ratcliff, who came to Boston in 1663 to undertake the binding of the Eliot Indian Bible, is the first professional binder known to have exercised his trade in British America. My copy of the Hubbard is one of the fifteen volumes, four of them the Hubbard, which are definitely determined by Mr. Wroth to have been bound by Ratcliff. Four additional Ratcliff bindings, including Mr. Lilly's, came to light in the course of checking copies of the Hubbard for this catalogue.

The first owner of my copy was Edward Taylor who, from 1671 to 1729, was first minister of the First Congregational Church of Westfield, Massachusetts. There is a signed presentation inscription by Taylor of about 250 words on the front flyleaf and various other notes elsewhere by him and the two following owners. Taylor is characterized by Harold S. Jantz in his *The First Century of New England Verse* (a separate from *Proceedings*, American Antiquarian Society, October 1943, Worcester, 1944, at p. 78) as the culminating figure of the first native-born group of American poets. *The Poetical Works of Edward Taylor* were published at New York in 1939 by Thomas H. Johnson from a manuscript which had come to light in the Yale University Library after two hundred years.

Laid in with my copy are letters and memoranda of earlier owners. Some are most amusing. It appears that a relative of Samuel Devotion's sold the copy for fifty cents but realized he had made a mistake and succeeded in getting it back for \$15. Later a dealer named Taintor was fortunate enough to buy it for \$40. By the time it reached Goodspeed it was held at \$800, and it was priced by Scribner's, who acquired it from the Carroll Wilson estate, at \$2,500.

Dr. Cole in the Church Catalogue distinguishes two issues of this book, the distinction being primarily in signature M which is in four leaves in his first issue and in six leaves in the other. Randolph Adams in his interesting article referred to below and written many years after the publication of the Church Catalogue found so many variant readings that he said he almost felt "like defying any bibliographer ever to state and prove that one of these variants was printed before any other one." My copy supports Mr. Adams' contention for it has the six leaves in signature M (formerly indicating the second issue) and ten lines of errata instead of twelve (formerly indicating the first issue). A complete list of typographical and textual variant readings is given in Appendix C of Mr. Adams' article. For the scholar, the most important occurs in signature M. As the note in the Church Catalogue points out, the signature in six leaves adds an account of the Indian depredations at or near the towns of Plymouth, Chelmsford, Woburn, Springfield, Hadley, Deerfield, and Hatfield, although the beginning of Captain Henschman's letter, which in the signature in four leaves is given in full, is much condensed.

REFERENCES: R. G. Adams, "William Hubbard's 'Narrative,' 1677," in *The Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, Vol. 33 (1939), p. 25-39. Church 650. Evans 231. Field 731. JCB, Part II (1882), 1168. JCB, *In Retrospect*, 73. Sabin 33445. Vail, *Voice of the Old Frontier*, 184. Map: Fite and Freeman, *A Book of Old Maps*, 43, with reproduction of the "Wine Hills" edition of the map. S. A. Green, "Hubbard's Map of New England," in his *Ten Fac-simile Reproductions relating to Old Boston and Neighborhood*, Boston, 1901, p. [5]-12, with references to this copy and reproductions of the "Wine Hills" and "White Hills" editions of the map. Binding: T. J. Holmes, "The Bookbindings of John Ratcliff . . .," in *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society*, New Series, Vol. 38, Part I, April, 1928, p. 31-50, and "Additional Notes," *Proceedings*, Vol. 39, Part II, October, 1929, p. 291-306. Wroth, *The Colonial Printer*, p. 204-207.

OTHER COPIES in the original Ratcliff binding: ICN (Ayer). MWA (bound with ten other pieces; lacks map). NHi (rebaked; lacks map). PP (Elkins). RPJCB (the copy presented by Daniel Wray, the antiquarian, to the Charterhouse School; rebaked). Lilly (the Hawthorne copy mentioned in the note above). Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach.

REBOUND COPIES: CSmH (the Church copy). CtHWatk ("about two thirds of map lacking"). CtY (cropped; lacks map). DLC (title page cropped; lacks map). MB (2 copies; the Prince copy lacks the map). MH (the Matt B. Jones copy). MHi. MWA. MWiW-C. MiU-C (the Lefferts-Stetson copy). NHi.

NN (2 copies; one lacks map). NNP (2 copies, both from the Irwin collection; one, the T. W. Field copy, lacks title page and map). PHI (Charlemagne Tower Collection). ViU (the W. G. Mather-McGregor copy). Scheide (not seen; may be in a Ratcliff binding).

Mr. Adams includes an elaborate census of copies in the article referred to above. He locates three other copies with the "White Hills" map, and six others without the map, including two in private collections. The copy he located with the Library Company of Philadelphia is no longer in their collection.

THOMAS EMMES. [Engraved portrait, with inscription on base:] Increase . Mather | Tho: Emmes . sculp:^t Sold by Nicolas Boone . 1701.

[15]

First state, before addition of shaded background and additional work on coat. Engraved area 12.2 x 7.5 cm. The copy shown appears as the frontispiece in a copy of Mather's *Discourse Proving that the Christian Religion, Is the only True Religion*: . . . , Boston, 1702 (Evans 1075. Holmes, *Increase Mather*, 39. Sabin 46664).

This copy of the Emmes portrait of Increase Mather has the distinction of being one of three known examples of the first state of the first copper-plate engraving done in English America. One of the other examples is in the W. G. Mather-McGregor copy of Increase Mather's *Blessed Hope*, Boston, 1701, at the University of Virginia, and the other is in the Prince copy of his *Ichabod*, Boston, 1702, at the Boston Public Library. The second state is found only in the copy of *Blessed Hope* in the Metropolitan Museum of Art (according to Holmes probably the W. H. Whitmore copy), and in the Lamson copy of *Ichabod* at the Boston Public Library.

The plate was a little too large for the portrait to serve, without trimming, as a frontispiece in the *Discourse* and in *Ichabod*, and in my example the top and the two lateral margins are trimmed so as to affect slightly the oval surrounding the portrait. The lower margin is ample with the inscription in fine shape. The reproductions of the engraving in the two copies of *Ichabod* at the Boston Public Library given in Murdocks, *Portraits of Increase Mather* show that in the Prince copy of the first state, the inscription is quite illegible and the top and lateral margins are trimmed, and in the Lamson copy of the second state the upper part of the oval is affected. In the Mather-McGregor example of the first state in *Blessed Hope*, which is a slightly larger volume than either the *Discourse* or *Ichabod*, part of the inner margin was skillfully used as a hinge to fit the plate into the book, thereby preserving the other margins.

Mr. Holmes discusses the Emmes engraving with his usual acumen in his notes to *Blessed Hope* and *Ichabod*. He points out that the example of the first state in the Mather-McGregor copy of *Blessed Hope* was apparently inserted after the book was bound and doubts that the engraving was done to serve as a frontispiece. He suggests that copies may have been sold simply as prints. There are slight errors in Mr. Holmes' transcription of the inscription on the

Emmes portrait. It should be as given in the entry preceding this note. Mr. Holmes did not know of any copy of the *Discourse* with the Emmes portrait, though he does record that in one of the Mather-McGregor copies of the *Discourse* the Sturt engraving of Increase Mather serves as a frontispiece.

REFERENCES: S. A. Green, "Some Engraved Portraits of the Mather Family," in his *Ten Fac-simile Reproductions relating to Various Subjects*, Boston, 1903, at p. 6, and poor reproductions of both states of portrait. Holmes, *Increase Mather*, 13, note to *Blessed Hope*, first state, and 64-A, note to *Ichabod*, second state. K. B. Murdock, *The Portraits of Increase Mather*, Cleveland, 1924, p. 43-46; first state, description 6, p. 67-68, and Plate VII (a poor reproduction); second state, description 7, p. 68-69, and Plate VI (a poor reproduction). D. McN. Stauffer, *American Engravers upon Copper and Steel*, New York, 1907, Vol. I, p. 78-80; Vol. II, Check List, No. 982, and poor reproduction of first state, Vol. I, plate facing p. 10.

OTHER COPIES of the first state: MB. ViU.

COPIES of the second state: MB. NNMM.

Maine

[WILLIAM HAZLITT.] A Discourse on the Apostle Paul's Mystery of Godliness being made manifest in the Flesh. By Bereanus Theosebes. . . . Falmouth: Printed and sold by Thomas B. Wait, at his Office in Middle-Street. MDCCLXXXVI. [16]

Octavo in half sheets. [1-3]⁴; 12 leaves; 24 p. 23 cm., uncut. Contemporary plain blue wrappers.

This was long thought to be the first Maine book and it is so described in Williamson's *Bibliography of Maine*, and later by Mr. McMurtrie as "probably the earliest" of the three pamphlets or books printed there in 1786. Lawrence Wroth, however, in his *Colonial Printer* shows that Fenning's *Universal Spelling-Book* was published a few days earlier. Noyes' *Bibliography of Maine Imprints*, no. 7, locates a copy of the Fenning at the Maine Historical Society.

Two Maine broadsides of 1785 have been preserved in copies at the Massachusetts Historical Society, the first dated February 2, 1785, announcing a meeting of the "Proprietors of the Township number One." Clarence S. Brigham has recently told me that a copy of the *Falmouth Gazette* for January 15, 1785, at the American Antiquarian (the first issue is dated January 1, 1785) announces that "a number of copies of the Lumber Act will speedily be printed at this office," but no copy has been located and it is not known whether it was a broadside, a leaflet, or a pamphlet.

REFERENCES: Evans 19708. R. W. Noyes, *A Bibliography of Maine Imprints to 1820*, Stonington, Maine, 1930, no. 8.

OTHER COPIES: CtY (some pages bled). MBA^t (2 copies). MH. MWA. MeHi (location from Noyes; not verified).

New Hampshire

NATHANIEL AMES. *An Astronomical Diary: or, An Almanack for the year of our Lord Christ, 1757. . . . Portsmouth in New Hampshire, Printed, and Sold by Daniel Fowle.* [1756.] [17]

Small octavo; 8 leaves unsigned; [16] p. 16.3 cm. Stitched.

This is the first book printed in New Hampshire and the first printing there which has survived, other than issues of the *New-Hampshire Gazette* for October 7, 1756, and later. It was long a question whether this Almanack or the Jonathan Parsons sermon, *Good News from a Far Country*, was the first New Hampshire book, but a thorough discussion by Dr. Charles Nichols in the *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society*, October, 1915, leaves no doubt as to the priority of this Almanack. Mr. Wroth in his *Colonial Printer* comes to the same conclusion.

There is another issue of this almanac with the same title, imprint, and colation but with the following addition printed vertically in a frame of type ornaments parallel to the right margin on p. [15]:

The first Printing Press set up in Portsmouth New-Hampshire, was on August 1756; the Gazette publish'd the 7th of October; and this Almanack November following.

Both Dr. Nichols and Mr. Wroth regard this as probably the second issue. There are copies of the second issue at the Library of Congress, New Hampshire Historical Society, and in my collection and the collection of Mr. Henry F. du Pont.

REFERENCE: Evans 7608.

OTHER COPY of the first issue: MWA.

The Union Catalog is in error in locating a copy of the Portsmouth edition of this almanac in the Library of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Rhode Island

[ROGER WILLIAMS.] *The Bloody Tenent, of Persecution, for cause of Conscience, discussed, in a Conference betweene Trvth and Peace. . . .* [London:] Printed in the Year 1644. [18]

Small quarto. a-b⁴, A-Z⁴, Aa-Ii⁴; 136 leaves; [24], 247 p. 18.5 cm. Full morocco.

In this, his most celebrated work, Roger Williams gave further reasons for his belief that "God requireth not an uniformity of Religion," and asserted that all individuals and religious bodies—pagans, Jews, and Catholics as well as Protestants—were entitled to religious liberty as a natural right. These ideas

REPORT

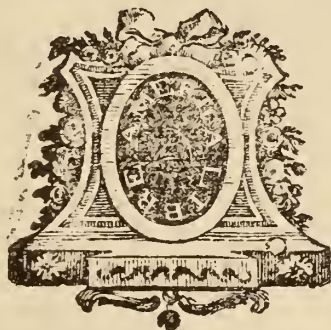
OF THE

COMMITTEE

Appointed to frame the plan of provisional Government for the Republic of Floridas.

P. GUAL, *Chairman,*
V. PAZOS.
M. MURDEN.

“ Quid futurum sit plane nescio. Spes tamen una est, ali-
„ quando Populum Romanum majorem similem fore.
„ EGO certè Reipublicæ non deero ; et quidquid acci-
„ derit a quo mea culpa absit, animo forti feram. „
M. T. Cicero S. P. D. Cornificio.



*Fernandina December 9th. of 1817, first of the
Independence of Floridas.*

Hon. R. Smith,
Sec. of State.

ORDINANCES

ADOPTED BY THE

CONVENTION

OF

WEST-FLORIDA.

~~~~~  
*Published by Order of the Convention.*  
~~~~~

NATCHEZ,

PRINTED BY JOHN W. WINN & CO.

1810.

of Williams', revolutionary for their time, bore fruit in the Rhode Island Charter of 1663 in which they recur, very finely expressed.

The liberal views which Roger William expresses here on the separation of church and state are in striking contrast with the almost contemporary pronouncement, in the Cambridge Platform (no. 13 here) of neighboring Massachusetts, for union of church and state.

There are two editions of the *Bloudy Tenent*, one with a list of errata, as in the copy shown, which Mr. Cole in the Church Catalogue calls the first, and the other without the list of errata and with the title reading *Bloudy Tenet* which Sabin, quoting from Henry N. Stevens and Lawrence C. Wroth, suggests may be the first.

REFERENCES: Church 467. Grolier Club, *One Hundred Influential American Books*, 2. JCB (1919), Vol. II, Part II, p. 325. Sabin 104332.

OTHER COPIES of the "Tenent" edition: CSMH (the Halsey copy replacing the Church copy). CtY (title page restored). DLC. MB (the Prince copy). MH (given by Thomas Hollis). MHi. MWA. MiU-C (the Crane copy). NN. NNP (the Irwin copy). NNUT (McAlpin Collection; location from Sabin; not verified). RPB (location from Sabin; not verified). RPJCB. ViU (McGregor).

COPIES of the "Tenet" edition: NHi (lacks first seven leaves, including title). RPB (location from Sabin; not verified). RPJCB.

Connecticut

ELIPHALET ADAMS. The necessity of Judgment, and Righteousness in a Land. A Sermon, Preached at the Genral Court of Election, at Hartford in the Colony of Connecticut, on May 11th. 1710. By Eliphalet Adams, Pastor of the Church in New London. [Three lines of quotation.] New-London in N. E. Printed by Thomas Short, Printer to the Governor and Council. 1710. [19]

Small octavo in half sheets. A-E⁴; 20 leaves; [2], 37 p. 15.3 cm. Stitched.

This sermon has the distinction of being the first book or pamphlet printed in Connecticut, but it is not the first imprint for printing started there in 1709 with a three-page leaflet giving an *Act* passed June 8, 1709, authorizing bills of credit to provide funds for the expedition against Canada (unique copy at Yale), and a broadside, *Proclamation for a Fast*, ordered June 15, 1709 (unique copy at the Massachusetts Historical Society). Both were printed by Short. W. D. Love in his *Thomas Short* calls the *Proclamation* the first Connecticut imprint, but Lawrence Wroth in his *Colonial Printer* feels that the evidence gives priority to the *Act*.

Formerly it was said that the *Saybrook Platform*, New London, 1710 (copy in my collection) was the first Connecticut book but, though its title page is dated 1710, printing of it did not start until the fall of 1710 and it was not fin-

lished until 1711. The priority of the Adams *Sermon* was brought out in a note in the catalogue of the Fabyan "Americana Rarissima" sale of February, 1920, and that copy brought \$1775.

REFERENCES: A. C. Bates, "Early Connecticut Printing," in *The Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, Vol. 27 (1933), Part One, p. 1-11. Evans 1442. W. D. Love, *Thomas Short, the First Printer of Connecticut*, Hartford, 1901. Sabin 195. Sibley-Shipton, *Harvard Graduates*, Vol. 4, p. 196. J. H. Trumbull, *Books Printed in Connecticut*, Hartford, 1904, no. 8.

OTHER COPIES: CSmH. CtHi (presented to the Society's first librarian, Thomas Robbins, by George Brinley). CtY. DLC. ICN. MH. MHi (p. 9-10 in facsimile). MWA (lacks first three leaves).

The copy located by the Union Catalog in the Duke University Library is a photostat, and the Union Library Catalogue, Philadelphia, is in error in locating a copy at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

New York

[TOBIAS BOEL.] Klagte van Eenige Leeden der Nederduytse Hervormde Kerk, Woonende op Raretans, &c., in de Provincie van Nieu-Jersey . . . Te Nieu-York, Gedrukt by William Bradford en J. Peter Zenger. 1725. [20]

Small quarto in half sheets. 1 leaf unsigned, †², §², *-***², A-B², C⁴, D-U², w-Z², Aa-Ll², Mm¹ (the first leaf, unsigned, is probably the other half of Mm1); 90 leaves; [10], xvi, 146 p. 19.5 cm. Contemporary marbled wrappers.

This book is of some significance as bearing the first imprint of John Peter Zenger, the successful defendant in the historic trial for criminal libel which established the liberty of the press in this country, and it is the only book to have the joint imprint of Zenger and his former master, William Bradford, the first printer of New York.

It is an interesting book in its own right for it is a complaint against Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen, the ancestor of the well-known New Jersey family of that name, by four of his parishioners who were affronted by his radical views and, says the article on him in the *Dictionary of American Biography*, "incensed by the directness of his preaching, the severity of his requirements for admission to the communion table, and the candor of his strictures on their manners, morals, and religious observances."

Frelinghuysen won out in the end and became one of the master revivalists in the Great Awakening. There is a summary of the *Klagte* in *Ecclesiastic Records, State of New York*, Albany, 1901-1916, Vol. III, p. 2244-2292, and there is a complete translation into English made by Rev. Maurice G. Hansen in the archives of the Particular Synod of New Jersey at the Gardner A. Sage Library of the Theological Seminary, New Brunswick, New Jersey. A lineal descendent, Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen, Jr., of Morristown, New Jersey, has

written an interesting account of his ancestor in *Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen*, Princeton, 1938. There is also a good note on the book in the De Puy sale catalogue, and in Victor Hugo Paltsits' "Bio-Bibliographical Account of Two Rare Zenger Imprints," *The Journal of the Rutgers University Library*, Vol. VII, no. 2 (June, 1944), p. [33]-47.

REFERENCES: Henry F. De Puy sale catalogue, Part Two, New York, 1920, no. 1348. Evans 2605. JCB, Part III (1870), 360. Livingston Rutherford, *John Peter Zenger*, New York, 1904, "Bibliography," at p. 137.

OTHER COPIES: CSmH. DLC. NHi. NN. NjNbT. NjR. RPJCB (the Gabriel Furman copy; lacks 2 leaves of "Verklaaring" following title). Mr. Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen, Jr.

New Jersey

NEW JERSEY (*colony.*) LAWS. Anno Regni Georgii Regis Magnæ Britanniae, Franciæ & Hiberniæ Decimo, At a Session of the General Assembly of the Colony of New-Jersey, begun the twenty fourth Day of September, Anno Domini 1723. and continued by Adjournments to the 30th Day of November following, at which time the following Acts were Published. Printed by William Bradford in the City of Perth-Amboy, 1723. [21]

Quarto in half sheets. [A]², B-H², 1 leaf unsigned (leaf C 2 is signed, and incorrectly, as C 3); 17 leaves; 33 p. 30 cm. Stitched.

These two acts of the New Jersey Assembly which met at Burlington in the fall of 1723 are usually regarded as constituting the first New Jersey imprint. Providing, as they do, for the issue of paper currency by the Province which was then on a hard money basis while its two neighbors, New York and Pennsylvania, had paper currency, they are typical of much that is going on in the world today.

The first act, pages 1-26, provided for £40,000 of paper currency to be issued to private borrowers, the loans to be secured by mortgages on real estate. There is a provision for an oath to be taken by the printer of the bills of credit to safeguard their proper printing and for delivery of the notes by the printer to named officials. The second act, pages 26-32, relates to the duties of the Commissioners appointed to manage "the loan offices in the respective counties of this Province." At the foot of page 32 is the statement, "Published the 30th Day of November, 1723."

This is one of five known copies of the Acts with the Perth Amboy imprint. Two other copies are known which are identical with the five just mentioned except for the imprint, "Printed by William Bradford in the City of New-York 1723." It should be stated that in my copy and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania copy there is an added page 33 with an Act for Regulating Fences, and with a supplementary colophon, "Published at Burlington the 30th of Novem-

ber, 1723." Mr. McMurtrie suggests that this last statement implies promulgation rather than printing and that this was a separate added to some copies of the Laws.

There is another edition of the *Laws*, represented by a copy in the New Jersey State Library, with the New York imprint, but in 30 pages instead of 32. In this edition the first 16 pages are from the same printing as in the edition exhibited. The material given at pages 17-32 of the first edition and the Act on Fences, page 33, are now reprinted as pages 17-30, with a single statement, at the end, in the form, "Published the 30th Day of November, 1723." This edition was almost certainly issued later.

All the authorities thus far published agree in calling these Acts the first New Jersey imprint, though at this time Bradford's main place of printing was in New York. Mr. McMurtrie points out that in 1723 and 1728 New Jersey had issues of paper money and that in order to give an opportunity for official supervision of its printing, it is an established fact that the Philadelphia printer, Keimer, moved his press to Burlington and there printed not only the paper money but also the 1728 edition of the New Jersey *Laws*. McMurtrie argues that Bradford, who was in 1723 the official New Jersey printer, moved his press over to Perth Amboy so that there could be official supervision of the printing of the currency. He also shows that Bradford was a landowner at Perth Amboy and had various contacts with the New Jersey Legislature. It is clear that the edition in 32 or 33 pages was printed in one place, either Perth Amboy or New York.

In discussing all this one day with my old friend R. W. G. Vail, Director of New-York Historical Society, I found that he believed that the printing of the New Jersey Acts of 1723 was done at New York, as he thought it unlikely that Bradford would move his press over to New Jersey just to print these Acts. It is to be hoped that sooner or later evidence will come to light which shows conclusively their place of printing.

In the Church-Huntington copy and the Tower-Historical Society of Pennsylvania copies there are four unnumbered pages at the end, giving tables of interest payable by borrowers of New Jersey paper money. These four pages are also found in some copies of the New Jersey *Laws* of 1725 and may have been printed at that later date.

REFERENCES: Church 888A (Perth-Amboy, 32 p.). Evans 2463. C. H. Humphrey, "Check-List of New Jersey Imprints to the End of the Revolution," 1, in *The Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, Vol. 24 (1930), p. 43-149. D. C. McMurtrie, *The Earliest New Jersey Imprint*, Newark, 1932, and *A Further Note on the New Jersey Acts of 1723*, Somerville, 1935 (reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the New Jersey Historical Society for April, 1932, and January, 1935). Sabin 53059 (Perth-Amboy, 30 p.).

OTHER COPY with the Perth-Amboy imprint and with the added leaf, p. 33, verso blank: PHi (Charlemagne Tower Collection).

COPIES with the Perth-Amboy imprint, without the added leaf: CSmH (the Church copy). MH-L. Nj (location from McMurtrie; letter inquiring about copy not answered).

COPIES with the New-York imprint, without the added leaf: NHi. NN.

COPY of the edition in 30 p., with the New-York imprint: Nj (location from McMurtrie; letter inquiring about copy not answered).

Pennsylvania

[WILLIAM PENN.] Some Account of the Province of Pennsylvania in America; Lately Granted under the Great Seal of England to William Penn, &c. Together with Priviledges and Powers necessary to the well-governing thereof. Made publick for the Information of such as are or may be disposed to Transport themselves or Servants into those Parts. London: Printed, and Sold by Benjamin Clark . . . , 1681. [22]

Small folio. [A]², B-C² (B 2 a cancel); 6 leaves; [2], 10 p. 30.5 cm. Stitched. The Littell copy.

Here Penn, who had just received from Charles II the charter of March 4, 1680-1681, which had made him one of the great landowners of the world, gives his first account of his new colony. Penn says it "lies 600 miles nearer the Sun than England," discusses how land can be taken up and describes "These persons that providence seems to have most fitted for Plantations." At the end he tells about the voyage to the country and what should be taken, and gives long extracts from the new charter.

In the Winter 1951 number of the *Harvard Library Bulletin* Mr. James E. Walsh of the Houghton Library has an interesting article, pages 94-99, on the Harvard copy of *Some Account*. This, as he says, has long been known to be imperfect, lacking pages 3-4 or leaf B 1, and having two sets of pages 5-6 or leaf B 2. This resulted from Penn's decision, after the pamphlet was printed, to have a revised text for pages 5-6. By accident leaf B 1 with pages 3-4 and not leaf B 2 with pages 5-6 was cancelled. Harvard accordingly has the only copy, so far as is now known, of Penn's original version of pages 5-6 of this important pamphlet.

Mr. Walsh gives the main features of the former text of pages 5-6 in his article. One was a stricture on how the wealthy classes treated their servants, which Penn evidently thought impolitic as far as his prospective wealthy customers were concerned.

Winsor, Vol. III, p. 496, says the tract appeared soon after in a Dutch and a German edition.

REFERENCES: Church 671. JCB, Part II (1882), 1225. Sabin 59733. Vail, *Voice of the Old Frontier*, 195.

OTHER COPIES, all but the Harvard copy with the cancel of p. 5-6: CLU-C. CSmH (the Church copy). DLC. ICN (Ayer). MH (lacks p. 3-4; has orig-

inal and cancel of p. 5-6). MWiW-C. MiU-C. NN. PHC (Quaker Collection). PHi. PP (Elkins). RPJCB (the Ternaux-Compans copy). ViU (McGregor). Mr. Henry F. du Pont. Scheide (not examined for cancel).

[BALTIMORE, CECIL CALVERT, 6th BARON.] True Copies | of |
I. The Agreement between Lord Baltimore and | Messieurs Penn, dated
10 May 1732. | II. The Commissions given to the Commissioners | to
mark out the Lines between Maryland, and | Pensilvania and the Three
Lower Counties on | Delaware. | III. The Return or Report of the Com-
missioners | on both Sides, made 24 Nov. 1733. Shewing | for what Rea-
sons the Lines were not mark'd out | within the Time appointed for that
Purpose. | [London? 1734?] [23]

Folio. A⁴ (two sheets quired); 4 leaves; 7, [1] p., map laid in. 43.5 x 28 cm., uncut. Stitched. Docket title. Caption title: Articles of Agreement, &c.

Map, without title, within a double ruled border, showing the east and west and north and south boundaries between Maryland and Pennsylvania (Delaware was then part of Pennsylvania), the "South Bounds of Maryland" separating it from part of Virginia on the peninsula, and the adjacent country. 36.2 x 24 cm. The boundaries are shown by dotted lines but are not colored.

This Agreement, though not carried out until the Mason and Dixon survey of thirty years later, is the basis for the present boundaries between Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware, and for the ending of one of the great boundary disputes of our history. The map laid in, showing how these boundaries were to be surveyed, is most probably either one of the separates or "proof copies" struck off from the John Senex plate at the time the Agreement was signed, or one struck off from that plate at the time of this printing of it. It has been found with only two other of the located examples of *True Copies*.

I have in my collection the *Breviate* (4 unnumbered preliminary leaves, the first a blank, 2 maps, and 116 leaves of text printed only on rectos; other copies at John Carter Brown, Chapin, New York Public, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and probably elsewhere—there is another issue with the text in 116 pages), in the suit brought by the Penns in 1735 against Lord Baltimore to enforce the Agreement. The *Breviate*, which was probably printed and filed in 1743, describes in great detail the negotiations leading up to entrusting the drafting of the map to John Senex, and the first of the two maps in the *Breviate* is also almost certainly from the Senex plate but struck off later and with the disputed boundary lines in red.

Several years ago I had an interesting correspondence with Lawrence C. Wroth about this map and the first of the two maps in the *Breviate*. At that time he called my attention to evidence on both maps, which I had not noticed, of an erasure from the otherwise blank space in the lower left-hand corner—probably a one-line legend. This erasure might well have been made before any

copies were struck off from the Senex plate, as the Franklin map referred to in the next paragraph has no legend.

In 1733 Benjamin Franklin, as usual right on the job, printed at Philadelphia and almost certainly for the first time, the text of the Agreement of May 10, 1732, together with a woodcut map. This was apparently copied from the Senex map of 1732 but without including the double rule border. (For a discussion of this piece see the John Carter Brown Library *Annual Report*, 1946-1947, pages 11-16, and *In Retrospect*, no. 63.)

As shown by III of the docket title of *True Copies*, this Agreement was not carried out at the time. The text of III shows that Baltimore's Commissioners made the absurd claim that the twelve-mile circle from Newcastle, provided for by the Agreement, was not a circle with a radius of twelve miles, but one with a periphery or circumference of twelve miles and hence with a radius of less than two miles.

On Lord Baltimore's refusal to carry out the Agreement, there were proceedings before the Privy Council and in 1735 the Penns brought a suit for specific performance, which was decided in their favor by Lord Hardwick in 1750. It seems probable that *True Copies* was printed by the Penns to use in the proceedings before the Privy Council in the summer and fall of 1734, or in connection with their petition of December 19, 1734, to King George II.

The boundary specified in the Agreement and shown on the map was that afterwards surveyed by Mason and Dixon and shown in their map of 1768, no. 24 here.

The agreement of 1732 and the subsequent disputes between Lord Baltimore and the Penns are discussed in the *Report on the Resurvey of the Maryland-Pennsylvania Boundary*, edited by Edward B. Mathews, Baltimore, 1908, page 163 and following.

There are two editions of *True Copies* at the John Carter Brown Library, one lined off as here with "and" at the end of the third line, and another, reset throughout and on different paper, with the "and" at the beginning of the fourth line.

REFERENCE: Sabin 60743, and additional locations under title, Vol. XXV, p. 512.

OTHER COPIES of this edition: CSmH. DLC (2 copies, both without map). NN (without map). PPL (2 copies, both without map; one the Du Simitère copy). RPJCB.

COPY of the edition with "and" at the beginning of the fourth line of the docket title: RPJCB (2 copies, both without map; folio, signatures A-B²).

[CHARLES MASON and JEREMIAH DIXON.] A Plan of the Boundary Lines between the Province of Maryland and the Three Lower Counties on Delaware with Part of the Parallel of Latitude which is the Boundary between the Provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania. [Title on sec-

ond sheet:] A Plan of the West Line or Parallel of Latitude. which is the Boundary between the Provinces of Maryland and Pensylvania [At right, below cartouche:] J. Smither Sculps.t [Philadelphia: Printed by Robert Kennedy. 1768.] [24]

2 sheets from 2 copper plates, measuring within the plate impressions respectively 67.5 x 39 cm. and 53 x 65 cm. The "West Line," on the second sheet, is engraved in three sections, one above the other, with the title at the right-hand end of the top or most easterly section.

This map, recording the surveys by Mason and Dixon which preceded it, marks the end of one of the great boundary disputes of American history. For its first phase see note to entry for *True Copies of . . . the Agreement between Lord Baltimore and Messieurs Penn, dated 10 May 1732 . . .*, no. 23 here. Though, as stated there, Lord Hardwick in 1750 decided the dispute in favor of the Penns, yet another ten years passed by before the agreement of 1760, finally terminating the dispute, was executed. Mason and Dixon, who were eminent enough in their profession to have been entrusted by the Royal Society with the observation of the transit of Venus at the Cape of Good Hope in 1761, were chosen by both parties to survey and mark the boundary. This map records the final agreement of 1760. It appears that their first observations were made in December, 1763, and that on January 29, 1768, they delivered their map.

This and quite a mauled copy at the American Philosophical Society are apparently the only surviving examples of the map in two sheets as originally issued. The others have been cut up and mounted in various ways.

REFERENCE: E. L. Burchard and E. B. Mathews, "Manuscripts and Publications relating to the Mason and Dixon Line," at p. 354 of Part IV of the *Report on the Resurvey of the Maryland-Pennsylvania Boundary, Part of the Mason and Dixon Line*, Baltimore, 1908. There is a reproduction of the map at the end of the *Report*, made from one of the copies in the Maryland Historical Society.

OTHER COPIES: State of Maryland, Land Commissioner's Office, Annapolis (with the three sections of the western sheet cut out and, to save space in framing, mounted along the northern, western and southern sides of the eastern sheet). MdHi (2 copies, each mounted to form a single map, with the title of the western sheet discarded. A manuscript certificate of accuracy, signed by the Commissioners for Maryland and Pennsylvania, and a manuscript key are mounted with each copy.). NN (eastern sheet as issued; sections of western sheet cut out and mounted as a single strip, with title preserved; copy "Presented to John McAllister of Philad^a by Benjamin Chew, Esq. Jany 5. 1863"). PHi (mounted in the same manner as the copies in the Maryland Historical Society, but with the title of the western sheet preserved; has manuscript certificate signed first by the Pennsylvania Commissioners). PPAmP (2 copies; one in two sheets as issued, but with title and compass rose of eastern sheet cut out

and discarded, and part of eastern end of boundary supplied in manuscript; upper right corner, including part of title, of western sheet lacking; the other copy is mounted to form a single map, with the title of the western sheet preserved).

The copy located by Burchard and Mathews in the Office of the Secretary of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania is not now there, and one of the three copies they located at the Maryland Historical Society (Calvert paper 1050) proved to be a copy of Lewis Evans' *Map of Disputed Delaware*.

Delaware

THOMAS CAMPANIUS. Kort Beskrifning om Provincien Nya Swerige uti America, Som nu förtjden af the Engelske kallas Pensylvania. . . . af Thomas Campanius Holm. Stockholm/ Tryckt uti Kongl. Boktr. . . . af J. H. Werner. Ahr MDCCII. [25]

Small quarto. a-b⁴, A-Z⁴, Aa⁴; 104 leaves; [16], 190 p., leaf of errata, verso blank, frontispiece (with half title at head), 2 plates, 4 maps (1 folding), cuts in the text. 19 cm. Full morocco.

This is an account of the first permanent settlement in the entire Delaware River Valley, that of what is now Wilmington, Delaware, made by the Swedes in 1638 and captured from them by the Dutch in 1655. It was written by the grandson of the Rev. Johan Campanius from notes left by his grandfather, who arrived in America in 1643 and acted as chaplain for the colony for six weeks, and from journals and reports of the other colonists.

The folding map, "Nova Svecia hodie dicta Pensylvania", was originally drawn by the Swedish engineer P. Lindström in 1654 and 1655 and engraved from the manuscript copy in the Swedish Archives. It shows the region claimed by the Swedes on both sides of the Delaware from Cape May and Cape Hinlopen on the south to as far north as the region around present day Trenton, and is said to be the first detailed map of that area. Winsor reproduces it (Vol. IV, p. 481) with extensive and interesting notes. Church comments that the map here is in its second state, the first being found in Luther's *Catechismus*, Stockholm, 1696 (Church 760), a book especially designed for the conversion of the American heathen.

Church also remarks that the book is often improperly catalogued under the name of Holm, the abbreviated form of the Latin name for Stockholm.

REFERENCES: Church 803. Field 233 and 234, *note*. JCB, Part III (1870), 21. Sabin 10202. Vail, *Voice of the Old Frontier*, 291.

OTHER COPIES: CSmH (the Halsey copy replacing the Church copy). CtHWatk (lacks frontispiece and one map). CtY. DLC (lacks frontispiece and one plate). ICN (Ayer). MH (2 copies). MWA. MWiW-C. MiU-C. NN (the Brinley copy). NjP (Kane). PHi. PPAmP. PPL (lacks map "Virginæ . . ."; inscribed "For P. Simitere Esq^r from Benj^r Rush."). RPJCB (lacks map "Novæ Sveciæ Tabula . . ."). ViU (the Goelet-McGregor copy).

Vail locates four additional copies and the Union Library Catalogue, Philadelphia, still another.

Maryland

A RELATION OF MARYLAND; Together, VVith [bracket] A Map of the Countrey, The Conditions of Plantation, His Majesties Charter to the Lord Baltemore, translated into English. [end of bracket] These Bookes are to bee had, at Master William Peasley Esq; his house . . . London. September the 8. Anno Dom. 1635. [26]

Small quarto. A-G⁴, H²; three leaves, the first two signed A 2 and A 3 respectively, B-C⁴, 1 leaf unsigned, the final leaf, according to Miss Baer, is the first of the second signature A wrapped around signatures B and C; in some copies it has the signature mark D; 42 leaves; preliminary blank leaf, leaf of title, verso blank, 56 p., folding map (bound between p. 12 and 13); The Charter of Mary Land, p. 1-6, 9-25 (p. 7-23 misnumbered 9-25). 17 cm. Full morocco. The Ashburton-Church-Huntington copy.

This *Relation* is an elaborate promotion tract on the Maryland colony and it contains as well the famous first separate map of Maryland, or "Lord Baltimore's Map" as it is sometimes called. A copy of the *Relation* and the map from the vast collection of Sir Hans Sloane was put in evidence by the Penns in their boundary suit against Lord Baltimore, and in the *Breviate* mentioned here in the note to no. 23, *True Copies*, there is at folio 76 entertaining testimony by the librarian of Sir Hans about the library and Sir Hans' methods of collecting, all to prove that the book and map were in fact published in 1635.

The *Relation* also contains the Maryland Charter which Mr. Wroth, followed by Miss Baer in her *Seventeenth Century Maryland*, believes was first published in 1632, but which Mr. John C. Wyllie in an article in the just issued *Essays Honoring Lawrence C. Wroth*, Portland, 1951, argues was printed for the first time in this *Relation*.

Though this, if the first printing of the Charter, is the third, or otherwise the fourth Maryland tract, its predecessors are of great rarity. Only three copies of the possible first, the undated *Charter of Mary-Land*, [1632?]; one copy of the second, *A Declaration of the Lord Baltemore's Plantation in Mary-land*, [London, 1633]; and two copies of the third, *A Relation of the successefull beginnings of the Lord Baltemore's Plantation in Mary-land*, [London] 1634, are known.

As the locations which follow show, copies of the *Relation* containing the map are of considerable rarity.

REFERENCES: Elizabeth Baer, *Seventeenth Century Maryland: A Bibliography*, Baltimore, 1949, no. 22. Church 432 (describing this copy). JCB (1919), Vol. II, Part II, p. 257. Sabin 45314. Vail, *Voice of the Old Frontier*, 88. L. C. Wroth, "The Maryland Colonization Tracts, 1632-1646," in *Essays Offered to Herbert Putnam*, New Haven, 1929, at p. 554.

OTHER COPIES: CSmH (the Halsey copy, replacing the Church copy now in my collection). DLC (title page repaired; p. 19-22 of Charter in facsimile). ICN (Ayer). MH (map in facsimile). MdHi (lacks map; p. 53-56 in facsimile). MiU-C. N. NHi (lacks map and Charter). NIC (lacks Charter). NN (2 copies; one lacks map). RPJCB (map in facsimile). ViU (lacks map). The John Work Garrett Library, Baltimore, Maryland (2 copies; one lacks map). Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach.

In addition to these, Miss Baer locates two copies in the British Museum, two in the Bodleian, and one in the John Rylands Library.

[BALTIMORE, CECIL CALVERT, 6th BARON.] True Copies of I. The Agreement between Lord Baltimore and Messieurs Penn, dated 10 May 1732. . . . , [London? 1734?] See above under Pennsylvania, no. 23.

The District of Columbia

ANDREW ELLICOTT. Plan of the City of Washington in the Territory of Columbia, ceded by the States of Virginia and Maryland to the United States of America, and by them established as the Seat of their Government, after the Year MDCCC. Engrav'd by Thackara & Vallance Philad^a 1792. [27]

52.4 x 71.2 cm.

This is the first official publication of L'Enfant's "Plan of the City of Washington." It was prepared for publication by Andrew Ellicott after L'Enfant had refused to release his plan to the Commissioners for fear of encouraging speculation.

Washington had issued a proclamation on March 30, 1791, defining the bounds of the District and during that year he and L'Enfant had ridden over the ground and selected commanding sites for the Capitol and the President's House, and at the same time Ellicott, at Washington's request, surveyed the ten-mile square set aside for the District. This included Alexandria on the Virginia side, which was retroceded to Virginia in 1846.

The Ellicott-L'Enfant plan first appeared in print on a much smaller scale and with scarcely a legend in the *Universal Asylum and Columbian Magazine* for March, 1792, and two other magazine publications of the plan in 1792, prior to the publication, probably in November, 1792, of the Thackara and Vallance engraving are listed by Mr. Frederick R. Goff in an interesting article, "The Federal City in 1793," in the *Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions* for November, 1951. Mr. Goff's article also tells of the separate publication of a considerably smaller engraving of the Ellicott plan done by Samuel Hill of Boston. Printing of this began at Philadelphia late in August, 1792. Philadelphia newspapers began advertising the two plans on September 15, 1792. The larger Thackara and Vallance plan was probably published in November.

REFERENCES: EVANS 24296. P. L. Phillips, *A List of Maps of America in the Library of Congress*, Washington, 1901, p. 1002. Stokes and Haskell, *American Historical Prints*, B-136, p. 36, and reproduction, Plate 30b.

OTHER COPIES: CtY. DLC. MB (mounted and lacquered). MBA. MH. MWA. NN. PHi. PPAmP. RPJCB.

The copy in the library of the American Philosophical Society has Washington's holograph signature on a piece of paper pasted on the map, and below that the following note in the handwriting of the Earl of Buchan: This Plan which was sent to me by the illustrious Washington April 22^d 1792 [i.e., 1793], I dedicate to the memory of C. Columbus, B. de las Casas, Sir W. Raleigh W. Penn, John Locke, Benjamin Franklin Samuel Adams, John Hancock, Generals Warren and Montgomery and to that of all the good and brave men who contributed to the establishment of American Happiness. and I bequeath this Plan to the Phil. Society of America instituted Jan: 2^d 1769

Buchan written and subscribed with my own hand at Dryburgh Abbey in Scotland July 17th 1793.

The Union Catalog is in error in locating a copy of the original in the Engineering Societies' Library, New York.

Virginia

[THOMAS JEFFERSON.] Notes on the state of Virginia; written in the year 1781, somewhat corrected and enlarged in the winter of 1782, for the use of a Foreigner of distinction . . . MDCCLXXXII. [Paris: Privately printed for Jefferson by Phillipe-Denis Pierres. 1785.] [28]

Octavo. 2 leaves unsigned, A-Z^s (D 2 and 3, L 4, M 3 and 4, U 6 and 7 cancels), Aa^s, Bb^t; 198 leaves; preliminary blank leaf, leaf of title, verso blank, 391 p. (with cancels, p. 51-54, 167-168, 181-184, 315-318), folding table between p. 168 and 169. 19.5 cm. Full calf. Edmund Randolph's copy, with his signature on p. [1] and a brief index in his hand on the blank leaf preceding the title. With this copy are bound Jefferson's *Draught of a Fundamental Constitution for . . . Virginia*, 14 p.; *Notes on the Establishment of a Money Unit, and a Coinage for the United States*, 14 p.; and *An Act for establishing Religious Freedom, passed in the assembly of Virginia . . . 1786*, 4 p.

My copy of the original edition of this famous book was rebound, apparently many years ago, and has the old backstrip and covers laid over the new binding. It has Edmund Randolph's signature at the head of page [1], and on the fly leaf at the end is this indignant manuscript note of his grandniece:

In 1864

Edmonia Preston, grand-daughter of the owner of this book (Edmund Randolph the first Attorney-Genl and the second Secretary of State of the United States) being "Kindly permitted" to purchase supplies for her destitute family, rode into Fredericksburg, clothed in a single gar-

ment made of an old quilt, because the soldiers of the United States had robbed her and her children of their clothing.

K. P. Wormeley
great niece of Edmund Randolph.

Mr. Stephen Riley, librarian of the Massachusetts Historical Society, has been kind enough to examine the Jefferson papers in that institution and to send me photostats of a four-page folder with notes in Jefferson's hand on pages 1 and 3 relating to contents of boxes sent from Paris containing the *Notes*. There are memos about the contents of boxes "to J. M." (James Madison), "A. D." (Alexander Donald of Richmond), and "G. W." (George Wythe). A copy for "E. Randolph" was one of seventeen for presentation in the "Box to A. D.," which also included "40 to be sold @ 1 2/3 dollars" and "100 maps to be sold @ 5/6 of a dollar." On September 17, 1787, Jefferson wrote to Donald about the shipment, "I have taken the liberty to send to the care of Mr. Madison at New York a box addressed to you which contains . . . 57 copies of a bad book called *Notes on Virginia*, the author of which has no other merit than of thinking as little of it as any man in the world can."

In the article cited below Miss Lerch traces the course of the publication of the book and the cancels which are found in a number of copies. Printing of the *Notes* was finished on May 10, 1785. In August of the next year Jefferson wrote George Wythe in Virginia, saying, "But of the numerous corrections they need, there are one or two so essential that I must have them made, by printing a few new leaves & substituting them for the old. . . ." The printing of these cancels was completed by January 15, 1787, when the printer, Pierres, sent them to Jefferson. Some of the copies of the *Notes* issued before the cancels were ready have the *Draught of a Fundamental Constitution for . . . Virginia* bound in at the end. The copies with the cancels have for the most part both the *Draught* and the *Act for establishing Religious Freedom*, and the majority of them have the *Notes on the Establishment of a Money Unit* as well. In a number of copies the Neele map engraved to accompany the edition of 1786 in French has also been added after the other appended material.

The locations of the *Notes* which follow are from those institutions and collectors who were kind enough to check all or parts of my list. A much fuller list of the known copies is given by Mr. Verner in his just-published article cited below.

REFERENCES: Church 1189. JCB, Part III (1870), 2783. A. H. Lerch, "Who was the Printer of Jefferson's *Notes*?", in *Bookmen's Holiday*, New York, 1943, p. 44-56. Sabin 35894. H. B. Tompkins, *Bibliotheca Jeffersoniana*, New York, 1887, no. 96. Vail, *Voice of the Old Frontier*, 728. Coolie Verner, *A Further Checklist of the Separate Editions of Jefferson's Notes on the State of Virginia*, Charlottesville, 1950, p. 5, and "Mr. Jefferson Distributes His *Notes*; A Preliminary Checklist of the First Edition," *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, Vol. 56, no. 4 (April, 1952), p. 159-186.

COPIES with the original pages, uncanceled: CSmH (Church; author's presen-

tation to Mr. Thomson—almost certainly Charles Thomson, Secretary of the Continental Congress, who contributed the Appendix which forms the last twenty-five pages of the work). ICN (Ayer; 2 copies; author's presentation inscriptions to Monsieur de Hagendorpe [G. K. Van Hogendorp] and Mr. Jodrell). MH. MWiW-C. NN (author's presentation inscription to the Abbé Morellet, who translated the work into French. Lacks p. 327-366). NNP (authors' presentation inscription to the Comte de Rochambeau). NjP (McCormick Collection; author's presentation inscription to Dr. [Richard] Price). PHi (author's presentation inscription to Mr. [Francis] Hopkinson). RPJCB (2 copies; author's presentation inscriptions to Dr. Bancroft [probably Edward Bancroft, 1744-1821], and William Short). ViU (author's presentation inscription to Lafayette; given to the library by William Andrews Clark). Lilly (author's presentation inscription to Mr Febrone [Giovanni V. Fabroni]).

Note: The *Draught* is bound in with the above copies at CSmH, MH, NjP, the copy presented to Short now at RPJCB, and the copy at ViU. The other copies have no added material.

OTHER COPIES with the cancels: CtHWatk (lacks leaf of title and p. 167-168; with *Draught* and *Act*; the Charles Deane copy). DLC (2 copies; both with *Draught*, *Notes*, and *Act*; one with the Neele map engraved for the edition of 1786 in French; the other, presented to John Mercer, has only stub of map). MB (with *Draught* and *Act*). MH (2 copies, both with *Draught*, *Notes*, and *Act*). MiU-C (without added material). NHi (without added material; author's presentation inscription to Mr. [Thomas] Barclay). NN (with *Draught*, *Notes*, *Act*, and Neele map). NjP (2 copies; copy in McCormick Collection with *Draught*, *Notes*, *Act*, and Neele map, lacks p. 179-180; copy in general collection with *Draught*, *Act*, and Neele map). PHi (2 copies; one with *Draught* and *Act*, one with *Draught*, *Notes*, and *Act*). PPAmP (with *Draught*, *Notes*, *Act*, and Neele map; presented to the library by Jefferson, July, 1805). ViU (2 copies; both have *Draught*, *Notes*, and *Act*; copy in McGregor collection has Neele map, that in the general collection apparently once had it). Lilly (only p. 51-54 cancelled; with *Draught*, *Notes*, and *Act*; with bookplate of Richard Taliaferro). Scheide ("with the cancel leaves for pages 51-54 and all of the appendixes").

West Virginia

RICHARD WATSON. Christian Panoply; containing an Apology for the Bible; in a Series of Letters addressed to Thomas Paine . . . Shepherd's-Town:—1797. Printed by P. Rootes & C. Blagrove. [29]

Small octavo in half sheets. [A-B]⁴, C-Z⁴, Aa-Oo⁴, Nn-Qq⁴, Rr²; signatures Nn and Oo repeated without duplication of text; 166 leaves; 332 p. 16.5 cm. Contemporary full calf.

This publication in 332 pages seems to be the first book, as distinguished from a pamphlet or broadside, printed in what is now West Virginia. As the locations show, it is found in many libraries and probably is the easiest to acquire of any of the books in the exhibition. The only earlier recorded imprints

in American Imprints Inventory for West Virginia are a fifteen-page pamphlet and a broadside, both printed in 1791, and an eight-page pamphlet and a broadside, both printed in 1796. After this 1797 book there is no record of another imprint until 1803. Mr. Boyd B. Stutler has an interesting article, "Early West Virginia Imprints," in *The Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, Vol. 45, Third Quarter, 1951, where he gives West Virginia titles which have come to light since the American Imprints Inventory check list was published in 1941, but the earliest is dated 1805.

REFERENCES: American Imprints Inventory, *A Check List of West Virginia Imprints, 1791-1830*, Chicago, 1940, no. 5. Evans 33158.

OTHER COPIES: CSmH. DLC. ICN. MH. MWA. MiU-C. NN. RPJCB. ViU (Stone).

The Union Library Catalogue, Philadelphia, locates a copy in the library of the University of Pennsylvania, and the American Imprints Inventory locates twelve other copies, including two in private collections.

The Carolinas

WILLIAM HILTON. A Relation of a Discovery lately made on the Coast of Florida . . . by William Hilton Commander . . . Together with Proposals made by the Commissioners of the Lords Proprietors, to all such persons as shall become the first Setlers on the Rivers, Harbors, and Creeks there. London, Printed by J. C. for Simon Miller . . . , 1664. [30]

Small quarto. [A]², B-D⁴, E², F⁴ (F 4, a blank, lacking); 19 leaves present; leaf of license, recto blank, leaf of title, verso blank, 34 p. 17.3 cm. Half calf.

Some copies have a variant imprint: London, Printed by J. C. for Richard Moon, Book-seller in Bristol, 1664.

This seems to be the first separately printed account of the region granted by Charles II to the Proprietors of Carolina in 1662. It tells the story of an expedition from the Barbados which spent from late August into December, 1663, in exploring first the country around Port Royal Sound, south of Charleston, and then along both sides of the Cape Fear River in North Carolina. This was seven years before Charleston was founded.

At the end are "Proposals made to all such Persons as shall undertake to become the first Setlers," which provide in the first section for a grant to Hilton and his two associates, Captain Anthony Long and Mr. Peter Fabian, of 1000 acres each for their services "in making so clear a Discovery on that Coast." Proposal XVI provides that the Lords Proprietors "shall grant to the Free-Holders the Priviledge of choosing an annual Assembly."

The note to this book in Church comments, "This was a rare book, even in Rich's day."

REFERENCES: Church 586. JCB (1919), Vol. III, p. 112. Sabin 31919. Vail, *Voice of the Old Frontier*, 151.

OTHER COPIES: CSmH (the Lefferts-Church copy). DLC. MH. MiU-C (the Huth copy). N (leaf of license in facsimile). NN (lacks leaf of license). PP (Elkins). RPJCB. ViU (the Brinley-McGregor copy).

The copies located by the Union Library Catalogue, Philadelphia, at the University of Pennsylvania and the Library Company of Philadelphia both proved to be the Force reprint. The copy located at the St. Augustine Historical Society by the Union Catalog is a reprint from the Charleston Year Book of 1884.

The Carolinas and Georgia

SOUTH CAROLINA (*colony*). GENERAL ASSEMBLY. Report of the Committee Appointed to examine into the Proceedings of the People of Georgia, with respect to the Province of South-Carolina, and the Disputes subsisting between the Two Colonies. Charles-Town, Printed by Lewis Timothy, 1736. [31]

Small quarto. A-P⁴, 1 leaf unsigned; 61 leaves; 120 p., leaf of errata, verso blank. 20.8 cm. Full morocco.

Oglethorpe, John Wesley, and the first members of the new royal colony of Georgia arrived at the mouth of the Savannah River in January, 1732. Georgia had been carved out of South Carolina and disputes soon arose between the two provinces as to boundaries and trading rights with the Cherokees, Creeks, and other Indian tribes. This Report sets forth, with a wealth of illustration, the customs of the two colonies in trading with the Indians and the attempts of the new colony of Georgia to monopolize that trade, which had formerly resulted in large revenues to the merchants of Charleston.

The Report, which is dated December 15th, 1736, was debated for two days in the Lower House of Assembly, and then ordered sent to London. It is most tactfully written, but clearly strives to show that while the purposes of Oglethorpe and his associates in founding the new colony may have been most lofty, the Georgia people were not averse to keeping this very profitable trade to themselves.

As far as is known this is the first book relating to Georgia printed in America. It is also a very early South Carolina imprint, as Lewis Timothy—one of Franklin's journeymen—did not establish his press there until 1734.

The text of the Report has recently been reprinted in *The Colonial Records of South Carolina: The Journal of the Commons House of Assembly, November 10, 1736-June 7, 1739*, Columbia, 1951, pages 72-157.

REFERENCES: De Renne, Vol. I, p. 69. Evans 4082. D. C. McMurtrie, "A Bibliography of South Carolina Imprints, 1731-1740," no. 22, in *The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, Vol. 34, p. 117-137. Sabin 87348.

OTHER COPIES: GU-De. MH. MiU-C (lacks leaf of errata). NN (lacks leaf of errata). RPJCB.

Sabin and the Union Catalog are in error in locating a copy of this edition at the New-York Historical, which has the edition of 1737.

Georgia

[BENJAMIN MARTYN.] Some Account of the Designs of the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America. [London. 1732.] [32]

Folio. 2 leaves unsigned; 4 p. 40 x 24 cm. Issue with map at foot of p. 4. Page 1 of the outer forme contains press figure 2; page 2 of the inner forme contains press figure 7. Silked, with some wear along folds.

Verner Crane, in "The Promotion Literature of Georgia," refers to this as "that first rare and beautiful prospectus of the new philanthropy." This is the second issue of the prospectus, but it is more to be desired than the first, for on page 4 the space, which in the first issue was blank, is occupied by the first state of the first map naming Georgia and giving its boundaries. The map is based on Nairne's inset map of South Carolina in the Crisp map of the Province of Carolina. The only other located copy of this first state of the map is in the De Renne collection. Mr. Mackall has a long note on this piece, and especially on the map, which is reproduced in facsimile at page [19] of the De Renne Catalogue, and characterizes it as "a very rare pamphlet."

The second state of the map is found in the second edition of *Some Account*, an edition enriched with engravings by John Pine, and in the two editions of Martyn's *Reasons for Establishing the Colony of Georgia*, 1733. Winsor apparently only knew of the second state of the map, which he reproduces (Vol. V, p. 365). The first state of the map is easily identified by the fact that "S Augustin" is placed above "Matansas" instead of below it, and there are various other differences.

There is a copy of the first issue of the prospectus in the John Carter Brown Library, and another, according to Sabin, in the British Museum. These are the only copies of the first issue of which I have found a record.

REFERENCES: V. W. Crane, "The Promotion Literature of Georgia," in *Bibliographical Essays: A Tribute to Wilberforce Eames*, 1924, at p. 287-288. De Renne, Vol. I, p. 18. Sabin 86573. Vail, *Voice of the Old Frontier*, 365.

OTHER COPY: GU-De.

Florida

[SAMUEL GALE.] Essay II. on the Nature and Principles of Publick Credit. . . . St. Augustine, East-Florida: Printed, for the Author, by John Wells. MDCCLXXXIV. [33]

Folio. 2 leaves unsigned, [A]², B-L², L-M², 2 leaves unsigned; signature L repeated without duplication of text; 30 leaves; iv, [3] p., verso blank, 50 p., Advertisement, 1 leaf, verso blank. 33.3 cm. Stitched. Title page and following

leaf slightly frayed, not affecting text. Printed as manuscript, not published; 100-120 copies to be struck off (*see* sworn statement, p. iii-iv).

See note to the following entry.

REFERENCES: EVANS 18490. D. C. McMurtrie, *The Beginnings of Printing in Florida*, Hattiesburg, Miss., 1944 (reprinted from *Florida Historical Quarterly* for October, 1944), at p. 7. Wroth, *The Colonial Printer*, p. 53-54, and note 19, p. 305-306.

OTHER COPY: NN (originally presented to the Royal Society in London).

The copy located by the Union Catalog at the Massachusetts Historical Society was sold, or exchanged for other books, some years ago.

THE CASE of the Inhabitants of East-Florida. With an Appendix, containing papers, by which all the facts stated in the case, are supported. St. Augustine, East-Florida: Printed by John Wells. MDCCLXXXIV. [34] Octavo. 2 leaves unsigned, A-G⁴, 1 leaf unsigned; 31 leaves; iv, 57 p., Errata [1] p. 20.7 cm. Half roan. The Brinley-Goelet copy, with Brinley label numbered 4346.

This *Case of the Inhabitants* and Gale's *Essay II* of the preceding entry were the first two books printed in Florida and probably the only books printed there until *Report of the Committee Appointed to frame the plan of provisional Government for the Republic of Florida* (no. 35 here) was printed at Fernandina over thirty years later.

Lawrence Wroth in *The Colonial Printer* tells, with his customary graceful clarity, the story of the printing of these two landmarks of Florida printing. He is inclined to think the *Essay* was printed first, and comments that it "is excessively scarce."

The *Case of the Inhabitants of East-Florida* is of considerable historical importance as it states their claims for losses from the impending transfer of Florida to Spain.

Although I have been able to locate only one other copy, the text of this book is available in a number of major libraries in the reproduction issued as No. 60 in the Second Series of Photostat Americana.

REFERENCES: EVANS 18392. D. C. McMurtrie, *The Beginnings of Printing in Florida*, Hattiesburg, Miss., 1944 (reprinted from *Florida Historical Quarterly* for October, 1944), at p. 7. Sabin 24848. Wroth, *The Colonial Printer*, p. 53-54, and note 19, p. 305-306.

OTHER COPY: RPJCB.

FLORIDAS (*revolutionary republic*). Report of the Committee Appointed to frame the plan of provisional Government for the Republic of Flori-

das. P. Gual, Chairman. V. Pazos. M. Murden. [Four lines from Cicero.] [Ornament with motto: America Libre.] Fernandina December 9th. of 1817, first of the Independence of Floridas. [35]

Octavo in half sheets. 4 leaves unsigned; 7 p. 21 cm.

I believe it is not generally known that there was for a time a Republic of Floridas. The report states that the committee appointed by the Assembly met first on December 7th. They recommended, citing No. 70 of *The Federalist*, that the Provisional Government "should be divided into three equally Independent Departments—viz: Executive, Legislative, and Judicial," and then proceed with what is in effect a draft of a constitution. Article 5 of the section on Judicial Power reads:

The foregoing articles shall be in force until a Constitution be adopted by a Convention, legally called and composed of Delegates of the majority of the Districts of Floridas, declared FREE and INDEPENDENT from all allegiance to the KING of SPAIN, his HEIRS and SUCCESSORS.

At the end are two "Additional Articles," one proclaiming liberty of the press, the other liberty of conscience.

This has additional interest in being the third known Florida imprint. I have only been able to locate one other copy.

REFERENCE: D. C. McMurtrie, *The Beginnings of Printing in Florida*, Hattiesburg, Miss., 1944 (reprinted from *Florida Historical Quarterly* for October, 1944), at p. 8.

OTHER COPY: Graff.

Plate III.

FLORIDA (*territory*). LAWS. Ordinances, by Major-General Andrew Jackson, Governor of the Provinces of the Floridas, exercising the powers of the Captain-General, and of the Intendant of the Island of Cuba, over the said provinces, and of the Governors of said Provinces respectively. Printed by Richard W. Edes, St. Augustine, 1821. [36]

[1-7]²; 14 leaves; [28] p. 21 cm. Wrapper title; verso of front wrapper and recto of back wrapper blank; printer's advertisement on verso of back wrapper.

This is the first pamphlet printed in Florida after it came under the rule of the United States. It is preceded only by a broadside announcing that on July 10, 1821, possession of the Province was to be turned over to Colonel Robert Butler and the Spanish troops evacuated.

The five ordinances are all signed, "Andrew Jackson, Governor of the Floridas, &c. &c. &c." and dated at Pensacola from July 18 to July 26, 1821. In each one there follows, "By the Governor, W. G. D. Worthington, Secretary,

&c. for East-Florida. St. Augustine, Aug. 20, 1821." The act of Congress establishing the Territory of Florida was approved on March 30, 1822. As the *Ordinances* were promulgated by Jackson before any territorial legislature had assembled, they are of considerable significance as the first laws of Florida after it became part of the United States.

Formerly only the Library of Congress copy of these *Ordinances* was known, and that lacks the back wrapper, present here, with its interesting advertisement by Richard W. Edes of the "Printing-Office" he had just opened. That copy was so interesting to the late Douglas C. McMurtrie that he reproduced it in facsimile in 1941, with an introduction where it was described as the only copy which had survived.

Capt. John R. Bell, to whom this copy belonged, acted as governor of East-Florida pending the arrival of W. G. D. Worthington and later was president of the commission sent to seize the archives from the Spanish alcalde of St. Augustine.

REFERENCE: D. C. McMurtrie, *The Beginnings of Printing in Florida*, Hattiesburg, Miss., 1944 (reprinted from *Florida Historical Quarterly* for October, 1944), at p. 11.

OTHER COPY: DLC (lacks back wrapper).

New France

SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN. Les Voyages dv Sievr de Champlain . . . ou, Iovrnal Tres-Fidele des Observations faites és descouuertures de la Nouvelle France . . . A Paris, Chez Iean Berjon . . . M. DC. XIII. . . .

[37]

Quarto. Collation by signatures, pagination and contents as in Church no. 360, except that the correct map was printed on p. 9 in this copy; 201 leaves; [19] p., verso blank, 325, [5] p., Qvatriesme Voyage, 52 p.; 3 folding plates, 8 folding maps, cuts in the text. 23.3 cm. Contemporary vellum. The large map of New France was printed on two sheets. Here the two are joined, as intended, to form a single map, but in some copies they are bound in separately.

This contains the journals and maps of Champlain's four voyages to America, in 1604, 1610, 1611 and 1613, the last voyage having preceded by seven years the voyage of the *Mayflower* to Massachusetts. It is also important for its large folding map, the result of Champlain's surveys along the coasts of Massachusetts and Maine during the summers of 1604 and 1606, in which, for the first time, the coastline of New England is given with approximate correctness.

REFERENCES: Church 360. Field 272. HARRISSE, *Nouvelle-France*, 27. JCB (1919), Vol. II, Part I, p. 93. Sabin 11835.

OTHER COPIES: CSmH (the Church copy). DLC (the Hoe-Robinson copy). ICN (Ayer). MB (the Barlow copy). MH. MWiW-C. MiU-C. NHi. NIC. NN (full morocco with arms of Eugène, Prince of Savoy). NNP (the Brayton Ives copy). NjP (Kane). PP (Elkins). RPJCB (the Ternaux-Compans copy). ViU (McGregor). James F. Bell. Dechert. Lilly. Taylor.

The Massachusetts Historical Society has no record of the copy located with it by Sabin in 1870.

CHRÉTIEN LE CLERCQ. Premier Etablissement de la Foy dans la Nouvelle France . . . Tome I. [-Seconde.] A Paris, Chez Amable Auroy . . . M. DC. XCI. . . . [38]

2 vols. Duodecimo. Vol. I, $\tilde{a}^s$, $\tilde{e}^2$, A-Z, Aa-Zz, alternately 8 and 4 leaves, Aaa⁴; 290 leaves present; leaf of title, verso blank, [18], 559 p., folding map; Vol. II, 1 leaf unsigned, [-]¹, A^s (A 1 a cancel). B², C-Z, Aa-Pp, alternately 8 and 4 leaves, Qq⁴, Rr⁷; 242 leaves present; leaf of title, verso blank, "Table des Chapitres" for both volumes, [8] p., 454 p. (the last two pages misnumbered 457 and 458), "Catalogue des Livres Imprimez & qui se vendent chez Amable Auroy," [19] p., verso blank. 16 cm. Full calf by Bedford. The Edgar-McCoy copy.

In some copies the "Table des Chapitres" is found in Volume I following the privilege page, and in others in Volume II following the leaf of title, as here.

Map: Carte Generale de la Nouvelle France ou est compris la Louisiane Gaspesie et de Nouveau Mexique avec les Isles Antilles. Dressée sur les memoires les plus nouveaux 1691 [At lower left, below neat line:] I. Rouillard. delineaui [At lower right, below neat line:] L. Boudan Sculp. 33.5 x 48.3 cm. Prime meridian: [Ferro?] Graphic scale in French leagues, about 230 miles to the inch.

This is one of the great works of American discovery and exploration, for it contains, Chapters XXII-XXV, the first printed account of La Salle's voyage of 1682 down the Mississippi, and also the first printed account of the first settlement of Texas by Europeans.

The copy described here, one of three (or perhaps four) so far known of the three issues of the first edition with both the map and the advertisement or catalogue of books, was not the one I exhibited for the Hroswitha Club. That, the Hollingsworth copy which I had owned since 1927, lacked the map and advertisement of books, and it was not until after the galley proof of this catalogue had been sent back to Mr. Anthoensen that I was fortunate enough to be able to put this Edgar-McCoy copy in my collection. I had seen it sold at the Edgar Sale in November, 1920, but had no knowledge of where it had gone.

Getting the Edgar-McCoy copy brought an especial thrill for when the Goelet copy of the later "Etablissement" issue, with the map and advertisement, came up at auction in January, 1935, the highest bid I could then af-

ford proved quite inadequate and I feared that an opportunity to buy the book with the map and advertisement of books would never come again.

Two issues of this book have a Paris, 1691, imprint. In one the title begins "Premier Etablissement" and the author's name is given in full, while in the other the title begins "Etablissement" and the author's name is given in initials. There was also a later issue, in 1692, with the title beginning, "Histoire des Colonies Françaises," and not even initials for the name of the author.

Although the authorities are in conflict as to priority between the 1691 issues, it is most probable that the "Premier Etablissement" issue is the first. This conclusion is supported by the fact that in the "Premier Etablissement" issue the title page of Volume I is printed as part of the first signature of preliminary matter, while in the "Etablissement" issue it is a cancel. The priority of the "Premier Etablissement" issue is also supported by the fact that the title is given in that form in the privilege, in the captions at the beginning of the text in both volumes, and in the running heads of all the copies of the three issues which have been located. The book is also listed under that title in the advertisement, "Catalogue des Livres," found at the end of Volume II here, and in some other copies.

Of the other seven copies of the "Premier Etablissement" issue located all but that owned by Mr. Dechert lack the advertisement. It is found, however, in four of the five copies of the "Etablissement" issue and in all the copies of the "Histoire" issue located.

Apparently the earliest copies of the "Premier Etablissement" issue had April 20 given on the privilege page as the date of completion of printing, "Chapitre I" as the heading of the first chapter in Volume II, and were issued without the "Catalogue des Livres" at the end of Volume II. Later copies of the "Premier Etablissement" issue had July 26 as the date of completion of printing, the heading of the first chapter in Volume II corrected to "Chapitre XVII" by the substitution of a cancel leaf, and included the "Catalogue," all as in this copy. Various combinations are of course possible here and in the later issues. For example, the copy of the "Etablissement" issue at Cornell has the April date, but with "Chapitre XVII" and at least part of the catalogue, and the copy of the "Histoire" issue at the New York Public has "Chapitre I" in Volume II, but with the July date on the privilege page and the catalogue.

Henry Wagner in his *Spanish Southwest* quotes Mr. Eames as stating that in the Rothschild copy the map was dated 1692, but Mr. Wroth tells me that Mr. Eames afterwards decided this was incorrect and that he and Mr. Eames thought there was only one issue of the map. At first glance the final "1" in the date might be mistaken for a "2." The map is referred to in the text (e.g. Vol. II, pp. 109, 142 and 146) but it has been found so rarely in copies of this book that one is inclined to think that it was seldom included. Mr. Wagner suggests the map may also have been intended for insertion in Le Clercq's *Gaspésie* (1691), and it is found there in two copies.

REFERENCES: Church 718. Field 903. Harris, *Nouvelle-France*, 169. JCB, Part II (1882), 1413, *note*. Sabin 39650. Wagner, *Spanish Southwest*, 61a.

OTHER COPIES of the "Premier Etablissement" issue: With map: ICN (Ayer; without catalogue of books). Without map: Dechert (with catalogue; July date on privilege page). Without map and catalogue: CSmH (the Church copy). MiU-C. NNC. Lilly. The Hollingsworth-Streeter copy.

The copy of this issue located at Bowdoin College by the Union Catalog is no longer in their collection.

COPIES of the "Etablissement" issue: With map and catalogue: Institute of Geographic Research at Harvard (July date), the Goelet copy(?). RPJCB (July date). Without map: DLC (with catalogue). NN (without catalogue). NIC (lacks first two and last three of ten leaves of the catalogue).

COPIES of the "Histoire" issue, 1692: Without map but with catalogue: ICN (Ayer). NN (July date). Mr. James F. Bell (April date but leaf with July date inserted).

Indian Captivities

MARY ROWLANDSON. A True History of the Captivity & Restoration of Mrs. Mary Rowlandson, a Minister's Wife in New-England. . . . Printed first at New-England; And Re-printed at London, and sold by Joseph Poole . . . 1682. [39]

Small quarto. A-F⁴, G²; 26 leaves; [6], 46 p. 20.2 cm., uncut. Full morocco. Title page repaired, with eight words supplied in facsimile.

In colonial times the possibility of being taken captive by the Indians was an ever-present threat to those living on the frontier. Many were so taken, and tales of their sufferings and adventures became part of the oral and written traditions of our forefathers.

Mrs. Rowlandson's account of her captivity is characterized by Samuel Eliot Morison in his *Puritan Pronaos* as the classic that came out of King Philip's War, and as responsible "for starting a new branch of prose literature . . . that flourished through the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries."

Only four leaves have survived of the first edition of Mrs. Rowlandson's narrative. Mr. Vail shows that this and a sermon written by her husband were issued together in Boston in 1682. Only three copies, two with the Narrative alone (Boston Public and British Museum), and an imperfect copy of the Narrative and Sermon together (Huntington), are known of the second edition with the imprint, "Cambridge, Printed by Samuel Green, 1682." The exhibition copy is of the London, 1682, edition, itself a rare book, reprinted from the second edition and including the Sermon. Sabin lists thirteen later editions of the book.

REFERENCES: Field 1329. Grolier Club, *One Hundred Influential American Books*, 5. JCB, Part II (1882), 1255. Newberry Library, Chicago, *Narratives*

of *Captivities among the Indians of North America . . . in the Edward S. Ayer Collection*, Chicago, [1912], no. 238. Sabin 73579. Vail, *Voice of the Old Frontier*, 214.

OTHER COPIES: CSmH. CtHWatk. CtY (the Brinley copy; badly cropped throughout). ICN (Ayer; trimmed, some text slightly bled). MB. MLanc. MWA (lacks p. 37-46). MWiW-C. NN. PBL. PP (Elkins). RPJCB (2 copies, one the Ternaux-Compans copy). Dechert. Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach.

Vail locates another copy in the private collection of Mr. F. C. Deering.

JOHN WILLIAMS. *The Redeemed Captive, Returning to Zion. A Faithful History of Remarkable Occurrences, in the Captivity and the Deliverance of Mr. John Williams; Minister of the Gospel, in Deerfield . . . Boston in N. E. Printed by B. Green, for Samuel Phillips, at the Brick Shop. 1707.* [40]

Small octavo. A-G⁸; 56 leaves; leaf of title, Imprimatur on verso, [4], 104 p., blank leaf. 14.8 cm. Full calf. Duplicate from the John Carter Brown Library.

This is a perfect copy of the first edition of *The Redeemed Captive*, perhaps the most famous of all Indian captivities. Here John Williams, the pastor at Deerfield, tells the story of the descent of the French and their Indian allies on the little town in the middle of the night late in February, 1704, and of the massacre which followed, and the taking of over 100 men, women and children as captives to Montreal.

In point of time this is preceded only by the Rowlandson captivity, described in the previous note, and by Jonathan Dickenson's *God's Protecting Providence*, Philadelphia, 1699, known only in three perfect copies, at Huntington, Newberry and New York Public, and two imperfect copies, at Harvard (first two leaves imperfect, supplied in photostat), and the Library Company of Philadelphia (title repaired, last leaf missing).

The popularity of *The Redeemed Captive* is shown by the seven later editions in the eighteenth century and the six more in the nineteenth, which are recorded in Vail.

REFERENCES: Evans 1340. JCB, Part III (1870), 103. Sabin 104262. Vail, *Voice of the Old Frontier*, 308.

OTHER COPIES: ICN (Ayer). MH. MHi. MWA (the Deering copy; title page in facsimile). RPJCB.

Vail locates another copy in the private collection of Mr. F. C. Deering. The defective H. V. Jones copy (*Adventures in Americana*, no. 147) is not in the Elkins collection in the Free Library of Philadelphia, as reported by Mr. Vail.

The American Revolution

BLOODY BUTCHERY, by the British Troops; or The Runaway Fight of the Regulars. Being the Particulars of the Victorious Battle fought at and near Concord . . . between Two Thousand Regular Troops . . . and a few Hundred Provincial Troops . . . which lasted from sunrise to sunset, on the 19th of April, 1775 . . . To which is annexed, a Funeral Elegy . . . [Salem: Printed and sold by E. Russell. 1775.] [41]

Broadside, with mourning borders; cuts of forty coffins at head, with names of those killed; body of text in three columns, Funeral Elegy at the foot in six columns. 51.5 x 40 cm. Small piece missing at head affecting tops of three coffins and hole in text affecting three words.

This striking broadside, headed by a double row of coffins, gives the first fairly complete separately published contemporary account of the clashes at Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775, between the American provincials and the British regulars which ushered in the military phase of the American Revolution.

The first two columns of text give accounts, edited somewhat, from those published in the *Salem Gazette* of April 21 and the *Essex Gazette* of Salem on April 25, and an account dated Salem, May 5, the source of which has not been identified. The list of killed and wounded, arranged by the towns to which they "belonged," is given in the third column. The "Elegy" at the foot of the broadside is said by Ola E. Winslow in her *American Broadside Verse*, New Haven, 1930, p. 56, to have appeared in the *Essex Journal and Merrimack Packet* of Newburyport, Massachusetts, on April 26.

The last copy of Russell's *Salem Gazette* located in Brigham's *American Newspapers* is the issue for April 21, 1775, but as Harriet S. Tapley says in her *Salem Imprints, 1768-1825*, The Essex Institute, 1927, p. 39, Russell "continued his printing office some time after the suspension of his paper, printing ballads, songs and other broadsides which were sold to travelling traders."

There are two editions of this broadside. They can easily be distinguished, not by the number of coffins as has sometimes been said, for the first two issues of the second edition are like the first in having only forty coffins, but by the number of lines in the introductory paragraph following the caption title. The example exhibited was a copy of the first edition with nine lines in this paragraph, while the three issues so far distinguished of the second edition have six lines. A striking feature of the three issues of the second edition is an initial "O" at the beginning of the first extract from the *Salem Gazette* set in a block filling eleven lines of type. In the first edition the "O" takes only two lines. Examples of the first edition have slight variants, such as the spacing of "British Troops" in the caption title, but none of these are sufficient to indicate a separate issue.

The first two issues of the second edition are alike except that the imprint of the first reads, "Salem, N. E. Printed and Sold by E. Russell, removed next

Door to John Turner, Esq; in the Main-street.”, while the second adds the phrase, “at his Printing-Office,” after Russell’s name. The third issue is the first to have forty-two coffins at the head and the phrase “(The Second Edition corrected, with some Additions.)” is added at the end of the introductory paragraph. There are various other minor changes.

Copies of a reprint issued in the nineteenth century, according to Ford sometime before 1860, are sometimes mistaken for originals. They can easily be distinguished by their double rule border and by the fact that the long “s” of the original was not used in the reprint.

My copy of the first edition is reproduced in Goodspeed’s *The Month*, Vol. XIV, no. 3 (December, 1942), at p. 61. I have not noticed any reproduction of the first issue of the second edition, but the second issue is reproduced at p. [57] of Winslow’s *American Broadside Verse*, and as the plate facing p. 49 of *Salem Imprints, 1768-1825*. The third issue of the second edition is reproduced in Harold Murdock’s *The Nineteenth of April 1775*, Boston, 1923, following p. 102, and as Plate XVIII of Goodspeed’s Catalogue 168, issued in 1927.

While this Bloody Butchery broadside is the first complete separately printed account of the embattled farmers who “fired the shot heard round the world,” a two-column broadside, *A Circumstantial Account*, giving the British version, was printed at Boston, probably on April 21 (reproduced in Ford, *Massachusetts Broad-sides*, p. 248), and the news was rushed to the south by hard-riding messengers in a hasty and somewhat confused “express” sent from Watertown, Massachusetts, in manuscript the afternoon of the clash, followed by a second express the next day. These expresses were printed as broadsides and in the newspapers. The first is known in broadsides printed at Norwich, Connecticut, on April 22, and on almost successive days at New York, Philadelphia, Lancaster, Baltimore, and finally at Williamsburg on April 29, the second in broadsides printed in New York on April 25, and in Philadelphia, by two different printers on April 26. Two of the favorite pieces in my collection are the broadsides printed by the Bradfords at Philadelphia and dated there April 24 and April 26. The late John H. Scheide tells the story of these expresses and the broadsides which followed in his “The Lexington Alarm” (*Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society* for April, 1940; also printed as a separate).

REFERENCES: W. C. Ford, *Broad-sides . . . Printed in Massachusetts, 1639-1800*, Massachusetts Historical Society, 1922, no. 1792. Sabin 40888.

OTHER COPIES of the first edition: CtY (Franklin Collection; “some text mutilated along folds”). MHi (lacks pieces along margins including about eighty words of text). MWA (lacks large section at head including twenty-eight coffins and parts of three lines of caption title). Scheide.

The copy located by Ford at the Essex Institute is a nineteenth-century reprint he describes as issued sometime before 1860.

COPIES of the second edition: First issue: MWA (“some holes affecting print”). NN (Emmet Collection, no. 1489; lacks upper right corner including part of

two coffins, and sections including about fifty words of text). Ford, *Massachusetts Broad-sides*, 1793.

Second issue: MH. MHi (lacks about eighty words of text at center, and lower right corner including part of imprint). MSaE (lacks about thirty-five words of text at center). MWiW-C. Evans 13839, locating a copy at the British Museum.

Third issue: No copy located in the libraries checked. Two different copies have been offered by Goodspeed's, the first in their 1927 Catalogue No. 168, *Rare Americana*, item 1575, and the other in *The Month*, Vol. XVI, nos. 8-9 (May-June, 1945), p. 202-203.

MASSACHUSETTS (*colony*). PROVINCIAL CONGRESS. A Narrative, of the Excursion and Ravages of the King's Troops under the Command of General Gage, on the nineteenth of April, 1775. Together with the Depositions Taken by Order of Congress to support the Truth of it. Published by Authority, Massachusetts-Bay: Worcester, Printed by Isaiah Thomas, by order of the Provincial Congress. [1775.] [42]

Small quarto. [A]⁴, B-C⁴; 12 leaves; 23 p. 19.3 cm., uncut. Contemporary plain wrappers. The Matt B. Jones copy.

This *Narrative*, giving the causes leading to the Battle of Lexington followed by an account of the engagement, was ordered published by a resolution of the Provincial Congress passed May 22, 1775. It seems to be the first account in pamphlet or book form and is regarded as a fundamental source.

Isaiah Thomas, the patriot printer, had fled to Worcester to escape the British occupation of Boston and this was the first book printed there. Dr. Nichols in the bibliography accompanying his *Isaiah Thomas* reports that Daniel George's *Cambridge Almanack for the year . . . 1776* (Evans 14062) has the narrative part of this pamphlet, and states that the author was the Rev. William Gordon of Roxbury.

REFERENCES: Church 1122. Evans 14269. C. L. Nichols, *Isaiah Thomas*, Boston, 1912, "Bibliography," no. 62. Sabin 51804.

OTHER COPIES: CSMH (the Church copy). CtY (Franklin Collection). DLC (lacks p. 9-23). MB (lacks title page). MH. MHi. MWA. NN. NjP (Kane). RPJCB (lacks last leaf). ViU (McGregor).

[THOMAS PAINE.] Common Sense; addressed to the Inhabitants of America . . . Philadelphia; Printed, and Sold, by R. Bell, in Third-Street. M DCC LXX VI. [43]

Octavo in half sheets. [A]², B-L⁴; 42 leaves; [4], 79 p., advertisements [1] p. 19.5 cm. Stitched.

Even after Lexington and Bunker Hill it is probable that a majority of the American people hoped for a reconciliation under which they would have freedom, but as citizens of a British Empire. The radical party had portrayed King George as a benevolent monarch, surrounded by wicked ministers, and few dared even mention independence. Paine's *Common Sense*, published anonymously in January, 1776, was the first vigorous attack on King George, a "hardened, sullen-tempered Pharoah" Paine called him, and the first public appeal for an American Republic. It is not too much to say that the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776, was due more to Paine's *Common Sense* than to any one other single piece of writing.

The popularity of *Common Sense* was amazing. Evans records thirteen editions in 1776. Paine wrote that 120,000 copies had been sold in three months, and Conway, his biographer, asserts that 500,000 were sold in all.

REFERENCES: Church 1135. Evans 14954. Grolier Club, *One Hundred Influential American Books*, 14. C. R. Hildeburn, *The Issues of the Press in Pennsylvania, 1685-1784*, Philadelphia, 1885-1886, no. 3433. Sabin 58211.

OTHER COPIES: CSmH (the Church copy). CtY (2 copies; one the Mason copy in the Franklin Collection). DLC. MBAt (Washington's copy with his signature on the title page and page [1]). MH. MWA. MiU-C. NHi. NN. PHi. PP (2 copies; one in the Elkins Collection). PPL (4 copies). RPJCB. ScCC. Lilly.

The Old Southwest: Louisiana and Kentucky

Louisiana

WEST FLORIDA (*revolutionary government*). LAWS. Ordinances adopted by the Convention of West-Florida. Published by Order of the Convention. Natchez, Printed by John W. Winn & Co. 1810. [44]

Octavo in half sheets. [A]⁴, B-D⁴; 16 leaves; 32 p. 22.5 cm. Manuscript inscription at head of title: Hon. R. Smith, Sec: of State.

The ordinance and the resolutions printed here are products of one of the few cases of a revolutionary government set up in the nineteenth century in territory now part of the continental United States. At the time of the Louisiana Purchase, Spain refused to give up possession of West Florida which with its important town of Baton Rouge remained a wedge between Mississippi Territory and the District of Orleans. Rumors that Napoleon planned to take over West Florida led to the calling of a convention which first met in July, 1810, and on August 22nd passed the fundamental ordinance, resolutions and proclamation printed here, which, notwithstanding lip service to the deposed Ferdinand VII, in practical effect transferred the rule of West Florida from Spain to the revolutionary junta represented by the Convention.

The main ordinance, adopted August 22nd, provided for local government with articles "For the Organization of the Militia," "For the better Administration of Justice," and so on. One of the resolutions at the end sets up a Medical Society, perhaps the first time this had been done by statute west of the Alleghenies. A few weeks later all pretense of loyalty to Ferdinand was dropped, the Spanish forts at Baton Rouge taken, and independence declared. The Republic of Florida, however, was short lived and in December Governor Claiborne took formal possession for the United States.

These *Ordinances* were reproduced in facsimile, with an introduction by Douglas C. McMurtrie, in a pamphlet published by the John Calhoun Club of Chicago in 1942.

REFERENCES: D. C. McMurtrie, *A Bibliography of Mississippi Imprints, 1798-1830*, Beauvoir Community, 1945, no. 53. Sabin 102765.

OTHER COPIES: LNT (Favrot). MB. NHi.

Plate IV.

Kentucky

[JOHN FILSON.] The Adventures of Colonel Daniel Boon, One of the first Settlers at Kentucke: containing the Wars with the Indians on the Ohio, from 1769 to 1783, and the first Establishment and Progress of the Settlement on that River. Written by the Colonel himself. . . . Norwich: Printed by John Trumbull: M,DCC,LXXXVI. [45]

Small octavo in half sheets. [A]^t, B-C^t; 12 leaves; 24 p. 16 cm. Three-quarters calf.

This little pamphlet, somewhat rewritten and abridged by John Trumbull from one of the appendices in the first or Wilmington, 1784, edition of Filson's *Kentucke*, is the first separately published account of Daniel Boone and as such, I think, may properly be characterized as an Americana classic. Filson records in his preface that the Boone adventures were "published . . . from his own mouth." It is worth mentioning also that this is one of the early American sporting books (see R. W. Henderson, *Early American Sport*, New York, 1937, p. 11), and that from page 16 to the end it contains what is undoubtedly the first publication of the Frances Scott captivity in a book, and perhaps in any form.

The first fifteen pages, giving the title and the Boone narrative, were reproduced in facsimile, with "A New Boone Bibliography" and other material about Boone, in 1932 by Willard R. Jillson, the Kentucky historian, from the then only known copy in the private collection of Dr. Rosenbach. It is not listed in Field or Ayer, or in Miner's *Bibliography of Daniel Boone*, New York, 1901.

This is the copy which sold at a Libbie auction, on May 15, 1888, for eight dollars and fifty cents! Those were the days to buy rare Americana.

REFERENCES: Evans 19514. W. R. Jillson, *Rare Kentucky Books*, Louisville, 1939, p. 5, and reproduction of title page, p. [19]. J. H. Trumbull, *Books Printed in Connecticut, 1709-1800*, Hartford, 1904, no. 38. Vail, *Voice of the Old Frontier*, 743.

OTHER COPIES: CtHWatk. Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach.

Although Vail, following Mr. Eames, locates a copy at the Huntington Library, they report that they have none. The copy located at the New York Public Library by the Union Catalog is a photostat, and the one located at Harvard by the American Imprints Inventory slips is a copy of the facsimile of 1932.

VIRGINIA. LAWS. An Act concerning the erection of the District of Kentucky into an independent State. [Richmond. 1786.] [46]

Broadside in two columns. 31.2 x 20.5 cm. Small holes at center affecting five words of text. At foot of first column: Jan. 6, 1786. Passed the House of Delegates. John Beckley, C. H. D. At foot of second column: Jan. 10, 1786. Passed the Senate. H. Brooke, C. S.

This broadside appears to be the first separate printing of the act which authorized the separation of the District of Kentucky from Virginia and its becoming a state of the American Union.

In August, 1785, a convention held at Danville, Kentucky, unanimously adopted an address to the Virginia Assembly, probably drawn by James Wilkinson, asking for a separate state government and deputed the Chief Justice of the District of Kentucky and Harry Innis, its Attorney General, to present the address to the Virginia Assembly. The reasons for setting up Kentucky as a separate state of the Confederation were good and in the following January the Virginia Assembly passed the act printed in this broadside, setting forth the terms of the separation. This, if ratified by a convention to be held in Kentucky in August, 1786, was to take effect on or after September 1, 1786. The terms were fair but for one reason or another the District of Kentucky did not hold the convention and Kentucky did not become a state until 1792.

Humphrey Marshall in his *History of Kentucky*, Frankfort, 1824, tells the story of the Kentucky convention of August, 1785, and gives long extracts from the Virginia Act of 1786 in Vol. I, page 195 and following.

This broadside is recorded by Swem from an entry in the Journal, and Sabin 100393 merely copies the Swem entry without locating a copy. The text of the act is in Henning, Vol. 13, p. 17-21. There was no printing in Kentucky as early as this.

REFERENCES: Sabin 100393, entry from Swem, no copy located. E. G. Swem, *A Bibliography of Virginia*, Richmond, 1916-1917, Part II, no. 7514, entered from order to print, no copy located.

No other copy located.

DAVID RICE. A Lecture on the Divine Decrees. To which is annexed a few Observations on a piece lately Printed in Lexington, entitled "the principles of the Methodists, or the scripture doctrine of predestination, election and reprobation." . . . Lexington: Printed by John Bradford. MDCCXCI. [47]

Small octavo in half sheets. [A]⁴, B-I⁴; 36 leaves; 72 p. 15 cm. Contemporary plain wrappers.

This book, of which only two other copies can now be located, seems to be the first Kentucky book which has survived and, indeed, the first book printed in the United States west of Pittsburgh, of which copies are known. David Rice, a graduate of Princeton in the class of 1761, moved to Kentucky in 1783 and by his labors in organizing Presbyterian churches in Kentucky and adjoining Ohio, became known as the father of Presbyterianism in Kentucky. He also served as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of what was later known as Transylvania University.

In this *Lecture on the Divine Decrees* "composed for the benefit of a number of the author's Catechumens," Rice handles the age old question of predestination and free will with singular clarity, urbanity and lack of pedantry. Pages [55] to the end contain the "Annexed Few Observations" referred to in the title. It appears from these *Observations* that the book there criticized had at least thirteen pages. No copy is known and it is not recorded in American Imprints Inventory.

This *Lecture* was not known to Venable who, in his *Literary Culture in the Ohio Valley*, published in 1891, says (p. 44) that the first book published in Kentucky was Rankin's *A Process in the Transylvania Presbytery*, Lexington, 1793. While Rice's *Lecture* is no. 4a in American Imprints Inventory, *Check List of Kentucky Imprints, 1787-1810*, the four preceding entries are taken from newspaper advertisements, with no collations given and no copies located, and the same is true of the seven items for the years 1788 through 1791 listed in the *Supplemental Check List*.

REFERENCE: D. C. McMurtrie and A. H. Allen, *Check List of Kentucky Imprints, 1787-1810*, Louisville, 1939, no. 4a.

OTHER COPIES: MH. PPPrHi.

The Old Northwest: General, Ohio and Illinois

UNITED STATES. CONTINENTAL CONGRESS. An Ordinance for the Government of the Territory of the United States, North-West of the River Ohio. [Dated at end:] Done by the United States in Congress assembled, the 13th day of July, . . . 1787 . . . [New York, 1787.] [48]

Folio. 2 leaves unsigned; [2] p., blank leaf. 32.5 x 20.3 cm. Signed in manuscript at end: Cha^s Thomson secy.

This Ordinance, passed by the Continental Congress on July 13, 1787, established a form of government for the then almost vacant country north of the Ohio, and made a series of compacts with the future inhabitants of the territory "forever . . . unalterable except by common consent," of which the one best known provides "there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory." It is the foundation document for what is now one of the most prosperous regions of the United States.

"I doubt," said Daniel Webster, "whether one single law of any law-giver, ancient or modern, has produced effects of more distinct, marked, and lasting character than the Ordinance of 1787."

This is no. 29 in the Clements Library's *One Hundred Michigan Rarities*, Ann Arbor, 1950, which reprints the famous sentence on education from Article III carved on the face of the University's Angell Hall:

Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.

In the catalogue of the exhibition at the Library of Congress, put on in November, 1950, commemorating the sesquicentennial of the establishment of the territorial government of Indiana, there is a reproduction (following p. 18) from the Papers of the Continental Congress at the Library of a copy of the printing of a draft of this Ordinance, with manuscript additions in the handwriting of Nathan Dane of Massachusetts. That these additions of Mr. Dane's were adopted is shown by their inclusion in the printed text of the final draft of the Ordinance.

REFERENCES: Church 1227. Evans 20779. Grolier Club, *One Hundred Influential American Books*, 17. JCB, *In Retrospect*, 97.

OTHER COPIES: CSmH (the Church copy). DLC (5 copies). MHi. MWiW-C. MiU-C. NN. NjP (McCormick). PHi. RPJCB. Scheide.

Ohio

OHIO COMPANY. Articles of an Association by the Name of the Ohio Company. Printed at Worcester, Massachusetts, by Isaiah Thomas, MDCCLXXXVI. [49]

Small twelvemo in half sheets. A⁶; 6 leaves; 12 p. 13 cm. Contemporary marbled wrappers. Blanks for "Subscriber's Names," p. 7-12.

The beginnings of permanent settlement in what is now the State of Ohio were quite largely due to the Ohio Company. This was formed by a group of Connecticut Revolutionary War officers, headed by General Rufus Putnam, who proposed to raise up to a million dollars in Continental currency through the sale of stock for the purchase of a million and a half acres of land north of the Ohio River. The settlement begun at Marietta, Ohio, in 1788, was the first made under the Ordinance of 1787.

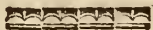
11129 Printed and sold April 1929 155-2 line 101 101

3

GOVERNOR EDWARDS'S

COMMUNICATION to both Houses of Illinois Legislature, delivered in person, in the Representative Chamber, on Tuesday the 15th Nov. 1814.

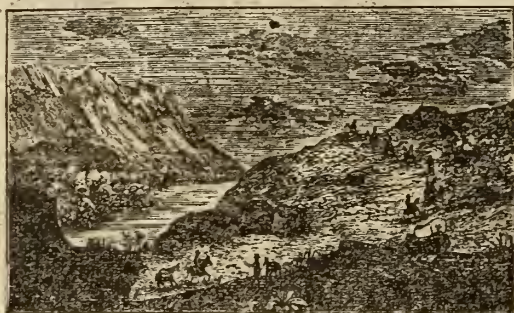
*Fellow-citizens of the Legislative
Council and of the
House of Representatives :*



THE communications from the plenipotentiaries of the U. States, charged with negotiating peace with Great Britain, which have been recently communicated, by the President to congress, by disclosing the conditions upon which alone, our enemy is disposed to put an end to existing hostilities ; evince the insincerity of those declarations, which accompanied his invitation to treat at London, or Gottenburg ; account for the motives, which on his part so long delayed a meeting of the negotiators ; and leave us no other ground to hope for a speedy return to the blessings of peace ; but by the employment of the utmost resources of the nation, in a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Infatuated by his success in Europe, forgetful of the mutability, of all human things, and yielding to his jealousy of our growing commercial prosperity, to his thirst for universal monopoly ; and to his unprincipled ambition ; which have equally distinguished

THE GOLD PLACERS
OF
CALIFORNIA,
SOIL, CLIMATE, RESOURCES, &C., OF
CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.



ROUTES, DISTANCES THERE, OUTFIT, EXPENSES, ETC.

Edited by CHAS. FOSTER, A. B.

GOLD; HOW KNOWN, WHERE FOUND, HOW ASSAYED,

BY SAMUEL ST. JOHN, A. M.

Professor of Chemistry, &c., Western Reserve College.

AKRON, O.

PRINTED BY H. CANFIELD.

1879.

This is the first publication of the Ohio Company.

REFERENCES: Evans 19877. C. L. Nichols, *Isaiah Thomas*, Boston, 1912, "Bibliography," no. 154. Sabin 56976. Vail, *Voice of the Old Frontier*, 749.

OTHER COPIES: DLC (2 copies; one, Winthrop Sargent's copy, has subscribers' names written on p. 7-12 and inside back cover). MH. MHi (printed stamp "W. Sargent" on title page and elsewhere; subscribers' names written on p. 7-12). MWA. OCHP. RPJCB (2 copies; one with subscribers' names written on p. 7-12).

NORTHWEST TERRITORY. LAWS. Laws of the Territory of the United States North-West of the Ohio: Adopted and made by the Governor and Judges, in their Legislative Capacity . . . Cincinnati: Printed by W. Maxwell. M,DCC,XCVI. [50]

Small quarto. 1 leaf unsigned, B-Z⁴, Aa-Ff⁴; 113 leaves; 225 p. 19.7 cm. Modern cloth.

This volume of laws, usually referred to as the Maxwell Code, was the first book printed in Ohio. In the July 25, 1795, issue of his paper, *The Centinel of the North-Western Territory*, Maxwell proposed, "as it would be greatly conducive towards the instruction and common benefit of all the citizens," that the edition of 200 copies, which the legislature authorized, be increased to 1000 copies and that the price to advance subscribers be nineteen cents per fifty pages, and to non-subscribers thirty cents per fifty pages. Apparently the printing was not finished until the next year, for on March 12, 1796, subscribers were invited by Maxwell to come in for their copies of the 225-page unbound book, the price being in accordance with the announcement of the previous year, eighty-six cents per copy.

These *Laws* were reproduced in facsimile by Robert Clarke & Company of Cincinnati about 1890 and their remainder was bought by W. H. Anderson & Company of Cincinnati in 1897. They were also reproduced by T. C. Cole, Washington, in 1891.

Though only three perfect copies were found in the seventeen large institutional United States libraries, against whose holdings all the entries of this catalogue were checked, there are nineteen locations for the first printing of the *Laws* in the Union Catalog and sixteen locations for perfect copies in American Imprints Inventory, *Ohio Imprints*. As it is fairly obvious that some of these locations are either for facsimiles, reprints, or imperfect copies, and as time did not permit checking all of them, I have only entered here locations which, from the checking done for this catalogue, are known to be originals.

REFERENCES: American Imprints Inventory, *A Check List of Ohio Imprints, 1796-1820*, Columbus, 1941, no. 1. Evans 30916. Sabin 56951, and locations, 94882, note. P. G. Thomson, *A Bibliography of Ohio*, Cincinnati, 1880, no. 706:3.

OTHER COPIES: CSmH (lacks first two and last three leaves). DLC (2 copies; one lacks last three leaves, the other has title and various pages of text in facsimile). MH-L. NHi. NN. PHi (trimmed). RPJCB (lacks p. 203-225).

Illinois

ILLINOIS (*territory*). GOVERNOR, 1809-1818 (*Ninian Edwards*). Governor Edwards's Communication to both Houses of Illinois Legislature, delivered in person, in the Representative Chamber on Tuesday the 15th Nov. 1814. [Text begins:] Fellow-citizens of the Legislative Council and of the House of Representatives: [At end:] (By Authority.) Matthew Duncan, Printer to the Territory. [Kaskaskia. 1814.] [51]

[A]⁴, B-C⁴; 24 p. 22.7 cm., uncut. Stitched. Caption title.

As far as I know, this apparently unique copy of the first Illinois imprint, other than a newspaper, has only been described thus far in the auction catalogue of the Paullin Sale held in April, 1929. The compilers of that catalogue were unaware that it was the first Illinois imprint, as indeed was I when I bought the pamphlet through Edward Eberstadt at that sale.

The first official printing for the territory had been done by Matthew Duncan in the obscure town of Russellville, in the southwestern part of Kentucky near the Tennessee border. Duncan, who was a friend of Governor Edwards's, printed there in 1813 the first laws of Illinois Territory, the *Laws* passed at the first session of the Illinois Territorial Legislature in 1812. He moved to Kaskaskia, the capital of Illinois Territory, in 1814, and established there the *Illinois Herald* sometime in the spring of 1814.

The *Communication* is an interesting document for it discusses at considerable length the close relations between England and its Indian allies in the northwest of the United States, and bitterly attacks England and the English proposal in the peace negotiations at Ghent to establish a neutral Indian "barrier state" west of the Great Lakes. There is much in the message about the War of 1812.

The *Communication*, pages [1]-20, is followed by "The Legislature's Answer to the foregoing Message," pages 20-24. This, also violently anti-English, is signed and dated at the end, "Risden Moore, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Pierre Menard, President of the Council. November [*sic*] 21st, 1814."

REFERENCE: D. C. McMurtrie, *The Contribution of the Pioneer Printers to Illinois History*, Springfield, 1939, at p. 17.

No other copy located.

Plate V.

PART III
WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI

Overland Narratives

MERIWETHER LEWIS and WILLIAM CLARK. History of the Expedition under the command of Captains Lewis and Clark . . . to the Pacific Ocean. Performed during the Years 1804–5–6. By order of the Government of the United States. Prepared for the press by Paul Allen, Esquire. In Two Volumes. Vol. I. [-II.] Philadelphia: Published by Bradford and Inskeep; and Abm: H. Inskeep, NewYork. J. Maxwell, Printer. 1814. [52]

2 vols.: Vol. I, [a]⁴, b-c⁴, d², B-Z⁴, Aa-Nn⁴, OO⁴, Pp-Rr⁴, SS⁴, Tt-Uu⁴, XX⁴, Yy⁴, ZZ⁴, 3A-3O⁴; 250 leaves; xxviii, 470 p., blank leaf, 3 maps (including folding map as frontispiece); Vol. II, 2 leaves unsigned, [A]⁴, B-Z⁴, Aa-Nn⁴, OO⁴, Pp-Rr⁴, SS⁴, Tt-Uu⁴, XX⁴, Yy⁴, ZZ⁴, 3A-3U⁴, 3X²; 268 leaves; blank leaf, ix p., verso blank, 522 p., blank leaf, 3 maps. 23.2 cm., uncut. Original printed boards with same title on front covers, and imprint expanded to include the name of a bookseller in Baltimore and one in Charleston; publishers' advertisement on back covers; on spines of volumes: Lewis & Clark's Expedition up the Missouri during the Years 1804-5-6. Vol. I [-II.] Bradford & Inskeep. 1814.

On November 7, 1805, William Clark records in his Journal, "Great joy in camp; we are in *view* of the Ocian. . . ." A week later American explorers had for the first time spanned the continental United States and had driven the first wedge towards opening up our new far western frontier.

The publication of this most important of all overland narratives was attended with misfortunes. Capt. Lewis was to have edited the Journals for publication but met a mysterious death. Nicholas Biddle then had them ready for printing in July, 1812, but Conrad, the printer, failed. Other printers refused the commission. Finally Bradford and Inskeep undertook publication but while the work was in press they, too, became insolvent. Clark realized from the book some copper-plates and the right to bring out a second edition.

After deduction of defective and missing copies 1,417 remained out of an intended edition of 2,000 when on February 20, 1814, the book went on sale at six dollars a copy. Many of these were still defective, according to Coues, who says in the bibliographical introduction to his edition of 1893, "The map is gone from many if not most of the copies of the book now extant . . . [It] was not inserted in all copies of the original edition."

The copy exhibited is uncut, in its original printed boards and printed back-strips, and is without defect. As this important book is found in one state or another in most institutional libraries, it has not seemed practicable to try to locate all copies and record such imperfections as might be present. Instead I have only located the copies in original boards which have come to my attention.

REFERENCES: Elliott Coues, *History of the Expedition under the Command of Lewis and Clark*, New York, 1893, "Bibliographical Introduction," Vol. I,

p. cxxiii-cxxv. Grolier Club, *One Hundred Influential American Books*, 30, with plate of bindings of the two volumes of this copy. Sabin 40828. Wagner-Camp 13.

OTHER COPIES in original printed boards: CtY (the Wagner copy; "poor boards," rebacked). MBAt (Bushrod Washington's copy with his signature; original boards, rebacked and "considerably rubbed"). MWA. NHi. PHi (lacks folding map in Vol. I and the three maps in Vol. II; "spine repaired, boards rubbed"). ViU (the Hubbard-McGregor copy; printed boards bound in). Graff (Vol. I rebacked). Holliday ("new spines; front cover of Vol. II perfect, other covers rubbed"). Lilly ("spines leave something to be desired"). Scheide ("in the original binding").

The Northern Route

JOSEPH WILLIAMS. Narrative of a tour from the State of Indiana to the Oregon Territory, in the Years 1841-2. By Joseph Williams. Cincinnati: Printed for the Author. J. B. Wilson, Printer. 1843. [53]

1-4⁶; 24 leaves; 48 p. 21.5 cm. Contemporary plain wrappers (lacks back wrapper).

This seems to be the first separately published account of a civilian journey from the Mississippi or Missouri rivers to Oregon. Indeed the overland migration of the year 1841, though few in members, was the first of what in later years became a mass movement across the plains to the Pacific. Williams was a Methodist preacher in his sixties and a good deal of a crank. One gathers from the text that his fellow travelers did not care much for the sermons he tried to preach during the trip.

REFERENCES: Sabin 104304. Wagner-Camp 105.

OTHER COPIES: CSmH (the Wagner copy). CtY (Coe). In. NHi. NjP. (Rollins). Graff.

The Central Route through to California

CHARLES FOSTER. The Gold Placers of California, with a Sketch of the Soil, Climate, Resources, Population, &c, of California and Oregon. Also, the Routes and Distances There, the Outfit, Expenses, etc. By Charles Foster, A. B. To which is added a Method of Assaying Gold. By Samuel St. John, A. M. Professor of Chemistry, &c., Western Reserve College. Akron, O. Printed by H. Canfield. 1849. [54]

[1]¹⁶, 2-3¹⁶; 48 leaves; 106 (*i.e.* 96) p., sketch map in five sections on folding sheet at end. Pages 53-54, 57-58, 61-62, 95-96, and 99-100, are omitted in the pagination of the text, but are accounted for by the five sections of the folding map at the end. These were intended to be bound as separate plates, with the

last as a folding plate, both sides of each to be included in the pagination. 14.2 cm. Printed paper wrappers. Wrapper title similar, with vignette added. The vignette is also printed on page 52, where it is given the title, "Scene on the Rio Grande." On verso of back wrapper: Price 25 Cents. [Vignette of eagle with American flag.] Opinions of the Press. . . .

Map: The map is without title, but sections 1, 4 and 5 show the Route to Oregon and Upper California, based on the Preuss map and described in the text on p. 94-102, and sections 1, 2 and 3 show the Route to California, by Santa Fe and the Rio Gila, based on W. H. Emory's map and described in the text on p. [55]-63. The five sections are printed on a sheet 53.2 x 13.9 cm. and are drawn on a scale of roughly 100 miles to the inch. Sections 2-4 are paged at the bottom respectively Page 57, 61, and 96, and presumably sections 1 and 5 were paged 53 and 99 but those numbers have been cut away in my copy. Section 5 is a double section.

It was a mistake to enter this Foster piece under "Overland Narratives—The Central Route through to California," for it is primarily a compilation of information about California and not an overland narrative. It is a fairly early account at second hand of California with a few pages about the routes, and is, although much rarer, of the same general character as the two slightly earlier pamphlets of J. Ely Sherwood, his *California: Her Wealth and Resources*, New York, 1848 (but either late December, 1848, or early January, 1849), and his *Pocket Guide to California*, New York, 1849, where the preface is dated February 12, 1849. Foster's preface is dated "Cuyahoga Falls, Feb. 15, 1849."

The first printed narrative of a civilian journey to California by way of the central route is, of course, the *Bidwell Journal* (Wagner-Camp 88), probably printed at Liberty, Missouri, in 1842, and known only by the copy at the Bancroft Library. The next civilian narrative of a journey over the central route through to California seems to be the common but distinctly worthwhile account by Edwin Bryant, *What I Saw in California: Being the Journal of a Tour, by the Emigrant Route and South Pass . . . in the Years 1846, 1847*, New York, 1848 (Wagner-Camp 146).

The material in the guide is, for the most part, from Fremont, Bryant, Emory, and letters and reports printed in contemporary newspapers. The text states that the map is based on the Preuss and Emory maps. It is in five sections, which were cut on slabs of type-metal and hence printed with black backgrounds. These were printed on a strip, which in my copy was folded and inserted at the end of the pamphlet. In Mr. Holliday's copy the sections are bound in, in their proper places through the volume.

OTHER COPY: Holliday (last leaf supplied in photostat from my copy; wrappers in facsimile).

Plate VI.

The Southern Route

LORENZO D. ALDRICH. *A Journal of the Overland Route to California! and the Gold Mines*, by Lorenzo D. Aldrich, Late of Lansingburgh, Rensselaer Co. N. Y. Lansingburgh, N. Y. Alexr. Kirkpatrick, Printer; 265 State-Street, 1851. [55]

[1-3]^s; 24 leaves; 48 p. 21.2 cm. Printed paper wrappers. Wrapper title substantially the same; back wrapper plain.

This is one of the most interesting of the "overlands" as it seems to be the first publication of the journal of a civilian trip to California by the southern route through Arizona. Aldrich, who started from Albany, New York, April 18, 1849, left Fort Smith, Arkansas, May 23, and going by way of Santa Fe and the Gila River arrived at San Diego, California, on December 3. Creuzbaur's *Route from the Gulf of Mexico . . . to California*, New York, 1849, is an earlier guide, but from El Paso west is based on accounts of military expeditions.

After going to San Francisco by sailing vessel, and spending the summer at the mines, Aldrich left San Francisco for the States by way of Panama on November 29. The diary ends abruptly December 23 and a postscript states that Aldrich died on arriving home.

REFERENCE: Wagner-Camp 194.

OTHER COPIES: CSmH (the Wagner copy; lacks wrappers and p. 47-48). CtY (Coe). MWA. PP (Elkins; lacks wrappers and p. 47-48). Graff. Holiday.

The Spanish Southwest: Texas, New Mexico and Arizona

Texas

JUAN ANTONIO DE LA PEÑA. *Derrotero de la Expedicion en la Provincia de los Texas . . . que . . . passa à executar . . . D. Joseph de Azlor . . . Marques de S. Miguel de Aguayo . . . Con Licencia en Mexico: En la Imprenta Nueva Plantiniana de Juan Francisco de Ortega Bonilla . . . 1722.* [56]

Small folio. A-N², 1 leaf unsigned (leaf A 2 is signed A); 27 leaves; leaf of title, verso blank, 29 numbered leaves (including 3 folding plans bound in as folios 21, 24 and [26], the last here bound after folio 27), 1 folding plan (bound after folio 22), 1 colored folding manuscript map. 30 cm. Full morocco.

At this time the Spanish settlement of Texas was almost entirely represented by a little group of missionaries and soldiers in a few scattered missions and presidios, and the French had just forced the missionaries of the eastern mis-

sions to retire to recently founded San Antonio. Peña's account is largely in the form of a diary of the expedition sent into and across Texas in 1720-1722 under the command of the Marqués de Aguayo. The expedition restored the rule of Spain over Texas and the account is one of the chief contemporary sources of the history of Texas as a province of Spain, and very nearly the earliest printed one.

The *Derrotero* has copperplate engravings by one Sylverio of the four Texas presidios of Nuestra Señora del Pilar, Nuestra Señora de los Dolores, San Antonio de Bejar, and Nuestra Señora de Loreto, and my copy has as well a beautiful manuscript map in colors, "Carta de la Bahía del Spiritu Santo," of approximately the same size, 43.5 x 63.5 cm., as the one Wagner found in the AGI. The Wagner-H. V. Jones-Graff copy of the *Derrotero* has a contemporary copy in colors of this manuscript map in 42 x 31 cm.

In Mr. Grenville Kane's copy, now at Princeton, the title of the plan of the presidio of Nuestra Señora de Loreto is printed, almost certainly by accident, on the recto instead of the verso of the sheet. Over twenty-five years ago when Mr. Wagner was visiting me in Morristown, we motored to Tuxedo to spend an afternoon with Mr. Kane, bringing along, at Mr. Kane's request, my copy of the Peña so that he could compare it with the copy he had just acquired. Mr. Kane was a lovable perfectionist and he was quite put out when he saw that his copy was about an inch shorter and lacked the striking manuscript map in colors. Otherwise it was a perfect afternoon and I had a wonderful time listening to the collecting experiences of my elders. Mr. Kane's recollections went back to the last Brinley Sale.

As Mr. Wagner records in the note to the Peña in his *Spanish Southwest*, I have in my collection a manuscript memorial of the Marqués de Aguayo, dated July 14, 1730, in which, after setting forth the services of his ancestors and his wife, he gives a long account of this expedition to Texas.

A translation of Peña's *Derrotero* was published in the *Historical Records and Studies* of the United States Catholic Historical Society, Vol. XXIV (1934), pages 143-208.

REFERENCES: JCB, *In Retrospect*, 50. Medina, *México*, 2689. Sabin 59626. Wagner, *Spanish Southwest*, 83.

OTHER COPIES: CSmH. CtY (the Wagner copy; "many leaves mounted on silk"). NjP (Kane). RPJCB. TxU (the W. B. Stephens copy). Graff (the Wagner-H. V. Jones copy; with added manuscript map mentioned in the note above).

Wagner locates a copy at the British Museum.

STEPHEN F. AUSTIN. To the settlers in Austins settlement. [Signed and dated at end:] Stephen F. Austin Province of Texas, July, 1823. [Bexar: Asbridge, Printer. 1823.] [57]

Broadside in two columns. 48 x 31 cm. Five lines and part of four others at the

foot of the first column, and five lines at the foot of the second column supplied in facsimile from the reprinting of the broadside in the *Missouri Intelligencer* for October 14, 1823.

This fine address by Austin to his colonists was issued when, on his return to Texas in July, 1823, after his long absence in Mexico, he found his settlement almost deserted. The only example known is the proof copy in my collection with many corrections in Austin's hand.

When this address was issued, the principal asset of Austin's first colony was the faith and character of Stephen F. Austin. Now, over one hundred and twenty-five years later, more than seven million people call Texas their home and it is known as one of the richest and most prosperous states of the Union. This proclamation "To the settlers in Austins settlement," marking the beginning of the successful colonization of Texas, seems to me to be one of the most important of Texas documents.

The late Charles P. Everitt in his *Adventures of a Treasure Hunter*, Boston, 1951 (p. 201-202), tells the story of my purchase of this broadside from him many years ago and of the restoration of the lines at the foot, then missing.

No other copy located.

Plate VII.

STEPHEN F. AUSTIN. Translation of the Laws, Orders, and Contracts, on Colonization, from January, 1821, up to this time, in virtue of which Col. Stephen F. Austin, has introduced and settled foreign emigrants in Texas, with an Explanatory Introduction. San Filipe [*sic*] de Austin, Texas: Printed by Godwin B. Cotten. November, 1829. [58]

[A]², B-N², O-P⁴, Q²; 36 leaves; 70 p., leaf of errata, verso blank. 19.3 cm. Stitched.

This is Austin's contemporary account of the establishment of the first Anglo-American settlement of Texas. It is buttressed by English translations of the documents and laws relating to the founding of the colony and includes the Civil Regulations and Criminal Regulations by which the settlements were governed until February, 1828. It is one of the fundamental Texas books.

The *Laws, Orders, and Contracts* also has the distinction of being the first book or pamphlet of over twelve pages printed in Texas and, oddly enough, though parts have often been reprinted, the full text is only available in this first edition.

Though the date "November, 1829," appears on the title page of the *Laws*, it was not published until January, 1830. Godwin B. Cotten had established a printing press at San Felipe in September, or possibly August, 1829, and had issued the first number of his *Texas Gazette* on September 25, 1829. In the first five issues of the *Gazette* the "Militia Law," the "Executive Law," and the "Municipal Ordinance for the Government of the Municipality of Austin" were printed in full, and these were also issued separately, the first two together as *Laws*,

Passed by the Legislature of the State of Coahuila and Texas. Austin and his colonists were anxious to get the decrees relating to the establishment of the colony into print, so publication of the *Gazette* was suspended after the issue of November 7, 1829, and not resumed until January 23, 1830. During this period the *Laws, Orders and Contracts* was printed in an edition of 300 copies (*Texas Gazette*, Vol. I, no. 7, January 23, 1830). Cotten's printing bill against Austin (*Austin Papers*, Vol. II, p. 562-563) makes a charge of \$13.50 for "9 pamphlets" on January 15, 1830, and the entry on January 23 reads "To 175 copies of Pamphlet at 1.50 262.50."

REFERENCES: C. W. Raines, *A Bibliography of Texas*, Austin, 1896, p. 15. Sabin 94945.

OTHER COPIES: C-S. CtY (Coe). NHi. NN. PPL. TxU.

WILLIAM BARRET TRAVIS. A.L.S. February 23, 1836. Commandancy of Bexar. One leaf, octavo, text on recto, address on verso. Transcript: [59]

Commandancy of Bejar. }
Feby 23rd 3 o'clock P. M. } 1836,

To Andrew Ponton judge &
to the Citizens of Gonzalez—

The enemy in large force
is in sight—we want men & pro-
vision—send them to us—we
have 150 men & are determined
to defend the Alamo to the last.

Give us assistance—

W. B. Travis

Lt. Col. Comd^t

P.S. Send on expresses to San
Felipe with the news—night
& day— Travis.

[First addressed on verso:] Andrew Ponton Judge
Gonzalez

[Address changed by Travis To Any of the Inhabitants of
to read:] Texas

Though I only occasionally add manuscripts to my collection, I could not resist including this almost last message from the leader of the Texans besieged in the Alamo to his fellow citizens. The following day Travis sent out the letter that has been called the most heroic document in American history. It was addressed "To the People of Texas & all Americans in the world," and contained his famous words, "I shall never surrender or retreat."

Many years ago, after several years of effort, I acquired this letter and vari-

ous other Texas pieces from the two elderly Texas ladies who had inherited the material from their father, John Henry Brown, the historian of Texas. The transaction was a happy one all around except at the end when this Travis letter was handed over to me. It was a treasured relic of the past and no one present could keep back tears when, after half a century with the Brown family, it passed into new ownership.

I might add that this letter though many times printed is here given correctly for the first time, as far as I have observed.

TEXAS (*republic*). DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. Unanimous Declaration of Independence, by the Delegates of the People of Texas, in General Convention, at the Town of Washington, on the Second Day of March, 1836. . . . [Signed:] Richard Ellis, President [and forty-nine members of the Convention]. [At end:] Printed by Baker and Bordens, San Felipe de Austin. [1836.] [60]

Broadside in four columns. 40 x 33 cm. A long A.L.S. from Asa Brigham, a delegate from Brazoria, to his sister and brother-in-law in Massachusetts occupies half of the verso of the sheet. It is dated from Washington, Texas, on March 9th, and tells about the Convention, continuing, "[there] *will be adopted* this day the *constitution*, by which the free & sovereign people of the Republic of Texas will in future be governed," with a later installment, dated March 12th, beginning, "*War*, with the Mexicans is now raging on our Frontiers in all its fury, not more than 200 miles west of this place San Anna is at the head of a large army who declares that they intend to drive every rebel out of Texas. . . ." The Matt B. Jones copy.

This is one of the few surviving copies of the outstanding state paper in Texas history. The Declaration of November, 1835, was of adherence to the Mexican Constitution of 1824 and to the concept that each state was a sovereign in a confederation of states. Events changed rapidly and showed this idea to be illusory, and early in January, 1836, Austin finally came out strongly for total independence, and by the time the convention assembled in the little town of Washington, Texas, on March 1, 1836, the sentiment for this was practically unanimous.

On the morning of the second day of the convention, George C. Childress reported for the committee a draft which, after some discussion, was unanimously adopted and ordered to be engrossed and signed by the delegates. One thousand copies were ordered printed, of which only four copies not in my collection have thus far been located. The engrossed copy with the delegates' signatures is on permanent display in a special niche in the Texas State Capitol at Austin, where it was unveiled with appropriate ceremony on March 2, 1930, an anniversary of its adoption.

OTHER COPIES: CtY (Coe; mutilated at head, affecting three lines of caption title; trimmed and rather badly foxed). Tx. TxAuTM. TxU.

New Mexico

SANTA FÉ. AYUNTAMIENTO. Lista de los Ciudadanos Que Deberan Componer los Jurados de Imprenta, formada por el ayuntamiento de esta capital. [List, in two columns, dated at end:] Santa Fé Agosto 14 de 1834.—Juan Gallego, presidente.—Domingo Fernandez, secretario. [At end:] Santa Fé 1834. Imprenta de Ramon Abreu á cargo de Jesus Maria Baca. [61]

Broadside in two columns. 33 x 20 cm.

This seems to be the earliest New Mexico imprint which has survived.

Under a lengthy amendment of October 14, 1828, to the then existing laws of Mexico regulating printing, the ayuntamientos of the capital cities of each state or territory were required to set up a panel of at least fifty citizens eligible for jury duty on complaints for printing libels and other illegal publications. Apparently also formal notice had to be given to the ayuntamiento as soon as a press was established in a community. This *Lista* of "Jurados de Imprenta" was published by the ayuntamiento of Santa Fe after notice had been given by Ramon Abreu of his establishment of a press at Santa Fe. Abreu's notice, which is not extant, was probably the first New Mexico imprint. A form of such a notice or "Aviso" is that given by Father Antonio José Martinez when the new press was moved from Santa Fe to Taos in the summer of 1835, and entered as no. 4 in the *Check List of New Mexico Imprints*.

A single copy of this *Lista* was found by the late Douglas C. McMurtrie at the Kansas State Historical Society in 1938. This was the only copy known when the *Check List of New Mexico Imprints* was published in 1942, but in the summer of that year Albert H. Allen of Chicago, in conducting researches at Santa Fe on printing in New Mexico, found in the archives in a parcel endorsed "Benjamin Read Papers" (Read had long been Secretary of the New Mexico Historical Society), a bundle of forty-eight copies of the *Lista* in prime condition. Major Allen tells the story of this discovery in an interesting article, "The Pioneer Printer of New Mexico," published in the February, 1950, issue of *The Westerners Brand Book* (Chicago, Vol. VI, no. 12). This article is most helpful in its review of the conflicting statements on the beginnings of printing in New Mexico. With it should be consulted the earlier article by Henry R. Wagner, "New Mexico Spanish Press 1834-1845" (*New Mexico Historical Review*, January, 1937) which, though published before the discovery of the *Lista*, skillfully disentangles fact from legend.

For a time the New Mexico Historical Society sold copies of the *Lista* to those writing in for one. Mr. Wagner tells me of buying a copy for a friend for \$15. I understand that later the remainder was sold to Glen Dawson of Los Angeles and Edward Eberstadt of New York.

I should further report that two friends of mine, both well qualified by knowledge and experience to judge such matters, have expressed doubts to me about the genuineness of the forty-eight copies of the *Lista* which were found

at the New Mexico Historical Society in 1942. I am inclined to think, however, that they are genuine.

REFERENCE: American Imprints Inventory, *Check List of New Mexico Imprints and Publications, 1784-1876*, [Chicago], 1942, no. 3.

OTHER COPIES: CSmH. CU-B. CtY (Coe). KHi (presented to the Society October, 1886). TxU. Graff. Holliday.

Arizona

SYLVESTER MOWRY. *Memoir of the Proposed Territory of Arizona*. By Sylvester Mowry, U. S. A., Delegate elect. Washington: Henry Polkinhorn, Printer. 1857. [62]

[1]-2^s; 16 leaves; 30 p., blank leaf, folding map at end. 22.2 cm. Printed paper wrappers. Wrapper title same; plain back wrapper. Although the pamphlet is bound in two gatherings of eight leaves, the signature mark "4" is printed at the foot of page 25.

Map: Map of Proposed Arizona Territory from explorations by A. B. Gray & others, to accompany memoir by Lieut. Mowry U. S. Army, Delegate elect. [At foot, below neat line:] Middleton, Wallace & C^o Litho^s Cin. 17 x 36.5 cm. Boundaries of the proposed territory, names "Texas," "Mexico," and "Sonora," the 103d meridian and the 32d and 34th parallels added in manuscript in red ink here and on other copies.

This seems to be the first book relating wholly to Arizona. Mr. Wagner in his *Plains and Rockies* calls it the most important work dealing with conditions in Arizona after the Gadsden Treaty and before the Civil War. Mowry, then a lieutenant in the United States Army, came to Arizona in 1855, the year after the Gadsden purchase, and became sufficiently established to be elected in September, 1857, a delegate to Congress of a convention which had petitioned that the Gadsden Purchase be set off from New Mexico as a separate territory.

The "Proposed Territory of Arizona," as described in this *Memoir*, included the entire Gadsden Purchase and adjoining New Mexico to as far north as the 33d parallel, from the Colorado River on the West to the easterly boundary of New Mexico. The present northern boundary of Arizona and New Mexico is the 37th parallel. The *Memoir*, written by Mowry at Washington, D. C., late in the year 1857, gives an excellent account of the region, especially that included in the Gadsden Purchase, and of its desperate need for an organized government.

Mr. Wagner thought the map, which was not present with his copy, was not issued with the book but was inserted in some copies. However, the title of the map indicates it was prepared to accompany this *Memoir*.

A small part of the *Memoir* was reprinted in an address by Mowry, *The Geography and Resources of Arizona & Sonora*, Washington, 1859. There were later editions of this in 1863 and 1864. Mowry had a silver mine south of

Tucson and not far above the Mexican border which is shown on the Hartley [1863?] map of Arizona as "Patagonia or Mowry's Mine." I also have in my collection a little pamphlet, *Report of the Mowry City Association, Territory of Arizona, for 1859*, printed at Palmyra, Missouri, promoting a town company in that general locality.

REFERENCES: Sabin 51212. Wagner-Camp 293.

OTHER COPIES: CSmH. CU-B. CtY (Coe; lacks wrappers). DLC (lacks map). ICN (Ayer; lacks wrappers). MH. NN (with author's presentation inscription to George Bancroft). NjP (Rollins; lacks wrappers). PHi. Graff. Holliday.

The copy located at the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia by the Union Catalog is no longer there.

ARIZONA (*territory*). GOVERNOR, 1863-1865 (*John N. Goodwin*). Proclamation. [Cut of eagle with American flag.] To the People of Arizona: [Text begins:] I, John N. Goodwin . . . Governor of the Territory of Arizona, do hereby announce that [under] . . . an Act of the Congress of the United States, providing a temporary government for the Territory, I shall this day proceed to organize said government. . . . [Signed at end:] John N. Goodwin. By the Governor: Richard C. McCormick, Secretary of the Territory. Fort Whipple, Arizona. [Navajo Springs. 1863.] [63]

Broadside. 31.5 x 24 cm. My copy has additions and corrections in pencil in Governor Goodwin's hand. He has added a note, "The seat of government will for the present be at or near Fort Whipple," crossed out "Fort Whipple" as place of issue and substituted "Navajo Spring," and added the date, "December 29th 1863." With it is an 1864 A.L.S. of Goodwin's which makes it clear that the additions and corrections are in his handwriting.

This is the first printing of the proclamation announcing the organization of Arizona Territory. The act making Arizona a territory and separating it from New Mexico passed in Congress in February, 1863. On his journey to Arizona, John N. Goodwin, recently appointed the first territorial governor, accompanied by his official party, crossed the new boundary between New Mexico and Arizona on December 27, 1863, and at Navajo Springs, a few miles farther on, the new territorial government was formally organized on December 29. Fort Whipple, near present day Prescott, had been established by the California troops a month earlier and there the Governor and his party arrived January 24, 1864.

The new territorial secretary, R. C. McCormick, brought with him a small printing outfit on which the first issue of the *Arizona Miner* was printed at Fort Whipple on March 9, 1864 (McMurtrie, *Beginnings of Printing in Arizona*, Chicago, 1937, p. 18, quoting from Farish, *History of Arizona*, Phoenix, 1915-

1918, Vol. 3, p. 31). It is most probable that it was on this press that this proclamation, organizing the territory of Arizona, was printed on or about December 29, 1863. Mr. W. J. Holliday has a copy of the proclamation in its final form, adopting the changes made in pencil by Governor Goodwin on my copy. Mr. Holliday kindly sent me a photostat of his copy from which it appears that it was printed on the same press, but from a resetting of the type.

This proclamation seems to be the first example of Arizona printing after the permanent establishment of a press in the territory. Due to the surrounding silver mines, Tubac became a flourishing little Arizona town in the late 1850's and a newspaper, the *Arizonan*, was started there in March, 1859, and moved to Tucson that summer. In April, 1860, a convention at Tucson went through the forms of organizing a provisional government. This resulted in the publication of *The Constitution and Schedule of the Provisional Government of the Territory of Arizona . . .*, Tucson, J. Howard Wells, Publisher, 1860, known only by the copy at the Bancroft Library. Publication of a newspaper at Tucson continued until September, 1861, for Mr. Holliday has called my attention to Miss Estelle Lutrell's *Newspapers and Periodicals of Arizona, 1859-1911* (*University of Arizona Bulletin*, Vol. XX, no. 3, July, 1949), in which Miss Lutrell says the *Arizonan* is quoted in various California newspapers from February to September, 1861, with the September 2, 1861, issue apparently the last one until 1867.

I know of no record of printing in Arizona from September, 1861, until December, 1863, when the Goodwin proclamation was printed, and in American Imprints Inventory, *Arizona Imprints, 1860-1890*, the next printing, in point of time, recorded after the *Constitution and Schedule* referred to above is a proclamation by Governor Goodwin printed on the McCormick press and dated at Fort Whipple on April 9, 1864. As stated above, newspaper printing began again on March 9, 1864.

OTHER COPY: Holliday (revised printing).

Plate VIII.

CHARLES GRANVILLE JOHNSON. The Territory of Arizona, embracing a history of the territory; its mineral, agricultural, and commercial advantages; its climate and boundaries; and the great Colorado of the Pacific. Beautifully illustrated with Actual Photographs of the Country, the Rivers, the Towns, the Cities, and the Different Indian Tribes. By Charles Granville Johnson. San Francisco: Vincent Ryan & Co., Publishers. 1869. [64]

Issued in parts; [1-3]², [4-5]², [6-8]²; 16 leaves; No. 1, leaf of title, p. [1-2], text, p. [3]-12; No. 2, p. [13]-20; No. 3; p. [21]-32; each with printed paper wrappers, and each containing one mounted photograph. 30.5 cm.

Wrapper titles: History of the Territory of Arizona and the Great Colorado of the Pacific, Illustrated with Actual Photographs. No. 1. [-3.] . . . For Sale

To the settlers in Austins settlement.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

After an absence of sixteen months I have the pleasure of returning once more to the settlement which it has been the labor of the last three years of my life to establish in the unsettled deserts of this province. Nothing but the interest of the settlers, and the general welfare of the settlement could have induced me to make the sacrifices of time, of ~~fatigue~~ and money, which this enterprise has cost me; but feeling in honor bound never to abandon those who had embarked with me, and animated with the hope of rendering an important service to the great Mexican nation, and particularly to this Province, by the formation of a flourishing colony within its limits, I have persevered through all the difficulties created by the political convulsions of the last year, and now have the satisfaction of announcing that every necessary power relative to the formation of the colony is granted to me by the Supreme Executive power and Sovereign Congress of Mexico; and that I shall immediately commence in conjunction with the Baron de Bastrop, the governmental Commissioner appointed for this purpose, to designate the land for the settlers, and deliver complete titles therefor.

It will be observed, by all who wish to be received into this colony, that the conditions indicated by me in the first commencement of the settlement must be complied with, and particularly that the most unquestionable testimony of good character, and industrious and moral habits will be required. No person can be permitted to remain in the settlement longer than may be absolutely necessary to prepare to prepare for a removal who does not exhibit such testimony. This regulation is in conformity with the orders of the Superior Government, and will be enforced with the utmost rigor.

Being charged by the Superior Government with the administration of justice, the punishment of crimes, and the preservation of good order and tranquility within the settlement, it will be my study to devote that attention to those subjects which their transcendent importance requires, and I confidently hope that with the aid of the settlers we shall be able to present an example of industry and good morals equally creditable to ourselves and gratifying to the government of our adoption.

The Alcaldes appointed on the Colorado and Brazos in the month of November last will continue to exercise their functions until the year for which they were elected expires, at which time a new election for those officers will be ordered. The administration of justice by the Alcaldes will be subject to my inspection; and appeals from their decisions will be decided by me. Fixed regulations will be established on this subject, and made known to the settlers as soon as time will permit.

I beg every individual in the establishment to be impressed with the important truth that his future prosperity and happiness depends on

the correctness of his own conduct. Honest and industrious men may live together all their lives without a law-suit or difference with each other. I have known examples of this kind in the United States: so it must be with us—nothing is more easy: all that is necessary is for every one to attend industriously to his own business, and in all cases follow the great and sacred christian rule, *to do unto others as you wish them to do unto you*. As regards the suppression of vice and immorality, and the punishment of crime, much depends on yourselves. The wisest laws and the most efficient administration of justice, in criminal cases, avails but little, unless seconded by the good examples, patriotism and virtues of the people. It will therefore be expected that every man in the settlement will at all times be willing to aid the civil authority whenever called on to pursue, apprehend or punish criminals, and also, that the most prompt information will be given to the nearest officer, of any murder, robbery, breach of the peace, or other violation of the laws.

Being also charged with the Commission of Lt. Cofonel Commandant of the Militia within the settlement, I shall, as soon as possible, organize a battalion of militia, in which every man capable of bearing arms must be enrolled and hold himself in readiness to march at a moment's warning, whenever called on to repel the attacks of hostile indians or other enemies of the Mexican nation.

I am limited to the number of 300 families for the settlement on the Colorado and Brazos. The government have ordered that all over that number who are introduced by me, must settle in the interior of the province, near the ancient establishments.

As soon as the necessary information can be procured, a town will be established as the capital of the settlement, and a port of entry will be designated on the coast for the introduction of all articles required for the use of the settlers. All town sites are reserved, and no person will be permitted to locate them.

Fellow Citizens, let me again repeat that your happiness rests with yourselves; the Mexican Government have been bountiful in the favors and privileges which she has granted to the settlement, in return for which all she asks is that you ~~will~~ be firm supporters and defenders of the Independence and Liberty of the Mexican Nation; that you should industriously cultivate the soil that is granted you, that you should strictly obey the laws and constituted authorities, and in fact, that you should be good citizens and virtuous men.

STEPHEN F. AUSTIN

Province of Texas, July, 1823.

L.H.
6th 1868
BKT

not in Arizona on 6th 1868

PROCLAMATION.



TO THE PEOPLE OF ARIZONA:

I, JOHN N. GOODWIN, having been appointed by the President of the United States, and duly qualified, as Governor of the TERRITORY OF ARIZONA, do hereby announce that by virtue of the powers with which I am invested by an Act of the Congress of the United States, providing a temporary government for the Territory, I shall this day proceed to organize said government. The provisions of the Act, and all laws and enactments established thereby, will be enforced by the proper Territorial officers from and after this date.

A preliminary census will forthwith be taken, and thereafter the Judicial Districts will be formed, and an election of members of the Legislative Assembly, and the other officers, provided by the Act, be ordered.

I invoke the aid and co-operation of all citizens of the Territory in my efforts to establish a government whereby the security of life and property will be maintained throughout its limits, and its varied resources be rapidly and successfully developed.

The seat of government will in the present be at
6 miles from Fort Whipple
JOHN N. GOODWIN.

By the Governor:

RICHARD C. M'CORMICK,

Secretary of the Territory.

Navajo Spring
FORT WHIPPLE, ARIZONA.

December 29th 1868

by Subscription Only. To be completed in Twenty-five Numbers or less. . . . Price Fifty Cents Each Number. . . . San Francisco: Vincent Ryan & Co., Publishers, 532 Clay Street. B. F. Sterett, Printer, 532 Clay Street. 1868. Woodcut advertisement on versos of back wrappers.

Although the title page, in Part I, is dated 1869, the imprints on the wrappers are all dated 1868.

It appears from the preface in the first of the three parts of this *History* which have survived that Johnson came to Arizona overland from San Francisco in the fall of 1863, going first to the placer gold diggings at La Paz on the east side of the Colorado, and then down the Colorado to Port Isabel at the head of the Gulf of California.

Though he had the most ambitious designs for telling the world of the great "mineral, agricultural, and commercial resources . . . within the limits of that rich Territory," the three parts only give an account of Port Isabel and of a voyage up the river to Fort Yuma, to which is added a discussion of Arizona's boundaries.

There is an account of this work in *The Story of the Munk Library of Arizona*, Los Angeles, 1927, with an entertaining letter from Robert E. Cowan to Dr. Munk regarding the book and its rarity, written in November, 1897. Cowan reported a copy offered at five dollars, which, notwithstanding its rarity, he thought "a good deal for three parts that aggregate 32 pp. and 3 photos."

REFERENCE: J. A. Munk, *Arizona Bibliography. A Private Collection of Arizona*, 2d ed., Los Angeles, 1908, short title entry at p. 51 under "Johnson," the spelling of his surname adopted by the author some time after the publication of his *History*.

OTHER COPIES of the first three parts: CLSM (Munk). CSmH. CU-B.

The Plains and Rockies

Nebraska

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS. General Epistle from the Council of the Twelve Apostles, to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints Abroad, Dispersed throughout the Earth, Greeting: . . . [Dated and signed at end:] Written at Winter Quarters, Omaha Nation, west bank of Missouri River, near Council Bluffs, North America, and signed December 23d, 1847, in behalf of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles. Brigham Young, President. Willard Richards, Clerk. [St. Louis. 1848.] [65]

[⁴]; 4 leaves; 8 p. 24.8 cm. Caption title.

This Epistle of Brigham Young's is one of the great documents of Mormon history for it records the expulsion from Nauvoo, Illinois, in 1846, the migra-

tion into Iowa, the setting up of Winter Quarters across the Missouri in what is now Nebraska, the migration of a small group of Mormons to the Salt Lake Valley in 1847, and the founding of the Mormon capital there. The last half of the *Epistle* is a call on Mormons in all parts of the world to assemble near Council Bluffs by the first of May, 1848, and proceed thence to their new home.

For fifteen years or so and until a few weeks ago, I had thought that this important message from Brigham Young to the Mormons was printed at Winter Quarters and hence was the first Nebraska imprint, though not the first imprint after the permanent establishment of the press in Nebraska, but I think now it should be recorded as a St. Louis imprint.

This pamphlet is not recorded in the first or 1920 edition of *Plains and Rockies*, but it is 138A in the second or 1921 edition where Mr. Wagner, after commenting that the Mormons had a printing press with them at Winter Quarters, said he thought it unlikely that this was printed there and suggested Liverpool, England. In the third or 1937 edition of *Plains and Rockies*, an issue with a Liverpool imprint is noted and it is said that the pamphlet might have been first printed at Winter Quarters. This change in *Plains and Rockies* about the place of printing was due to an essay on the *Epistle* published by Mr. McMurtrie in 1935, which characterized it as "constituting the earliest known example of printing in the present state of Nebraska," and gave various reasons for believing it was printed there.

The present leading authority on the history of Utah and of the Mormons is Mr. Dale L. Morgan, a gentleman most kind in sharing his knowledge with beginners, like myself, in his chosen field. When, in getting out this catalogue, I wrote him asking what he thought about the place of printing of this *General Epistle*, he advised me that in his researches he had come upon a letter by Brigham Young, written in July, 1848, while en route to Salt Lake with the immigration of that year, in which he told of the proceedings at Winter Quarters the previous December, at which a First Presidency had been organized, and then went on to say, "At this time a general *Epistle* from the council of the Twelve Apostles to the Church of Jesus Christ was written and signed on the 23rd of December, and delivered unto Elders Amasa Lyman and Ezra T. Benson to take to St. Louis for publication, and directions to distribute the same six copies of which we send you."

Mr. Morgan tells me that a church record mentions that at the beginning of 1848 Lyman and Benson were "en route to the Eastern States on their Mission." It is his "guess," as he calls it, that the *Epistle* was printed at St. Louis in mid-January, 1848. He fixes the date by the fact that the contents of the *Epistle* are reported in the January 19, 1848, issue of the *Missouri Republican*.

For whatever it is worth, I can report that the type of the *Epistle* and of the Clayton *Latter-Day Saints' Emigrants' Guide*, St. Louis, Chambers & Knapp, 1848, the preface of which was dated March 13, 1848, look to me as if the same. I hasten to add that I am an utter tyro as far as type faces are concerned.

Mr. Morgan also tells me that in a periodical of the Strangite Mormons,

the *Gospel Herald*, a correspondent reported that while he was in Chicago in June, 1848, the followers of Brigham Young had printed there 1000 copies of "the Brighamite epistle calling the Saints to Salt Lake." It would be most interesting to locate copies of this later edition. Mr. Morgan suggests that as there are certain peculiarities in the St. Louis edition, such as "Jordon" for "Jordan" on page 3, line 18, "Hyram" for "Hyrum," and "petetion" for "petition" on page 4, lines 20 and 39, copies with the errors corrected should be checked further on the chance they might prove to be the later Chicago edition.

Mr. Morgan has located copies of the Liverpool edition in the Coe Collection at Yale, in the Ayer Collection at the Newberry and at Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.

REFERENCES: American Imprints Inventory, *A Check List of Nebraska Non-Documentary Imprints, 1847-1876*, Lincoln, 1942, no. 1. D. C. McMurtrie, *The General Epistle of the Latter Day Saints . . . containing a complete facsimile*, Chicago, 1935. Wagner-Camp 160.

OTHER COPIES: CSmH (the Wagner copy). CtY (Coe; "inner margins badly torn"). DLC (2 copies). MWA. NjP (Rollins). Graff. Holliday.

MISSOURI RIVER AND PLATTE VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY. An Act to Incorporate the Missouri River and Platte Valley Railroad Company. By Authority. Sherman and Strickland, Printers. Omaha City, N. T. 1855. [66]

[-]4; 4 leaves; 6 p., blank leaf. 20 cm.

As stated in the note to the previous entry, though the Mormons had a press at their Winter Quarters on the west side of the Missouri in what is now Nebraska as early as 1847, the *General Epistle*, long thought to have been printed there late in 1847 or early in 1848, was almost certainly printed at St. Louis. While there may have been printing at Winter Quarters not now extant, it is clear that printing was not established on a permanent basis in Nebraska until the late fall of 1854, when the first issue of the *Nebraska Palladium* to be struck off on the west side of the Missouri River was published at Bellevue on November 15, 1854.

If I had realized when setting up the exhibition that the *General Epistle* was not the first example of Nebraska printing, I would have shown two proclamations of Acting Governor Thomas B. Cuming, both dated December 20, 1854, as examples of the first printing in Nebraska, other than a newspaper. They probably were printed at Bellevue by Sherman and Strickland on the press of the *Omaha Arrow* which was published there for three or four weeks late in 1854, the last issue before its suspension being that of December 29. Sherman and Strickland became public printers for the Territory a short time afterwards and had their press at Omaha. The January 17, 1855 issue of the *Omaha Nebraskian*, established there by Bird B. Chapman, is the first known printing at Omaha.

The two proclamations are interesting historically as well as being important as imprints. One of them sets up judicial districts and designates county officials, and the other calls for the first session of the Legislative Assembly to meet at Omaha City on January 16, 1855. The December 20, 1854, broadside, setting up judicial districts, is recorded in the unpublished *Check List of Nebraska Documentary Imprints, 1847-1876*, Lincoln, 1942, as no. 580, with a copy located at the Omaha Public Library. As that library ignored my request to confirm its ownership, that copy may now be missing. There is a copy at New-York Historical. I can find no record of any other copy of the proclamation of December 20, calling the meeting of the Legislative Assembly. It is entered from my copy as no. 581 in the *Check List*.

The eight-page charter of the Missouri and Platte Valley Rail Road, which was exhibited, is interesting as marking the beginnings of railroads in Nebraska, and it well may be the first example of Nebraska printing other than a newspaper or the two broadsides just mentioned, which has survived. It was approved March 2, 1855, and was probably printed soon afterwards.

REFERENCES: American Imprints Inventory, *Check List of Nebraska Documentary Imprints, 1847-1876*, Lincoln, 1942, no. 645 (photostat of this unpublished list available at the Union Catalog, Library of Congress). D. C. McMurtrie, *Pioneer Printing in Nebraska*, Springfield, Illinois, 1932, [4] p., reprinted from *National Printer Journalist* for January, 1932.

No other copy located. *Nebraska Documentary Imprints*, no. 645, locates a copy at the State Historical Society of Iowa, but they report that they have none.

Colorado

LUKE TIERNEY. History of the Gold Discoveries on the South Platte River. . . . To which is appended a Guide of the Route, by Smith & Oaks [*sic*]. For Sale by M. L. Andrews, Pacific City, Mills County, Iowa. Price (postage paid) single copy, 25 cents; 5 copies, \$1 00; 12 copies, \$2 00; 100 copies, \$15 00. Pacific City, Iowa. Herald Office: A. Thomson, Printer. 1859. [67]

[-]¹⁶; 8 leaves; 27 p., advertisements [5] p. 21.2 cm. Stitched.

Vague reports of gold discoveries in the region east of the Rockies now known as Colorado resulted in two large prospecting expeditions in 1858. One was that of the Georgia-Cherokee Company headed by Green Russell, of which Tierney became a member and historian, and the other the Lawrence, Kansas, Company of which William B. Parsons was member and historian. The Tierney and Parsons eye witness accounts of the prospecting in Colorado in the summer of 1858, with their accompanying guides, are distinguished by LeRoy R. Hafen, the leading authority on Colorado history, from many of the others "written by men who had no personal knowledge of the purported mines, but

... who assumed to speak with authority," and both are reprinted by him in his *Pike's Peak Gold Rush Guide Books of 1859*. In his introduction, Hafen refers to the Georgia Company as the most important prospecting group of 1858.

Tierney's account tells of the journey out, part of the way was by the Santa Fe route, and of the prospecting that summer by the few members of the party who did not quickly return. The manuscript was taken back to Kansas that fall by D. C. Oakes, who published it at Pacific City, Iowa, the next spring and, beginning at page 19, included the Oakes and Smith "Guide to the Gold Mines on the South Platte." When the great expectations began to fade in the spring of 1859, before Gregory made his great discovery, Oakes was pilloried all across the plains with the couplet:

Here lies the body of D. C. Oakes,
Killed for aiding the Pike's Peak hoax.

The title page of my copy varies slightly from that of the only other known copy, at the Colorado Historical Society. Here "For Sale by M. L. Andrews" and so on, as given in the above entry, takes the place of "Published by the Authors." in the Colorado Historical Society copy. My copy has no printed wrappers. Otherwise the two copies seem to be the same.

REFERENCES: Charles Eberstadt, "On Colorado Guidebooks of '59," in *Bookmen's Holiday*, New York, 1943, p. 33-43, at p. 40. LeR. R. Hafen, *Pike's Peak Gold Rush Guidebooks of 1859*, Glendale, 1941, reprints this from the copy with variant title in the State Historical Society of Colorado, p. [89]-145, and a facsimile of that copy, with three pages of notes by Mr. Hafen inserted, was published by Mr. Nolie Mumey in 1949. Alexander Moffit, "A Checklist of Iowa Imprints, 1837-1860," no. 456, with the variant title, in *The Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, Vol. 36, no. 1, p. 3-95. Wagner-Camp 346, with the variant title.

OTHER COPY: CoHi (with variant title).

GREGORY DIGGINGS DISTRICT. MINERS. Laws and Regulations of the Miners of the Gregory Diggings District. [Those passed June 8 and July 9, and additional regulations, dated and signed at end:] Passed at the Miners' Meeting, July sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine. R. Sopris, President. Attest—C. A. Roberts, Recorder. [Denver. 1859.] [68]

Broadside in two columns. 43.5 x 29.5 cm.

The results of prospecting in Colorado late in 1858 and in the first part of 1859 were most disappointing, the meagre gold recovered up to that time having been from placer operations, and enthusiastic newcomers going West were met on the trails by large, disgruntled groups returning East. All this was changed when on May 6, 1859, John H. Gregory discovered the richest gold

deposit ever found in Colorado and one of the richest in the world. Mining laws were necessary and this broadside, the first laws and the earliest surviving separate printing of Colorado, except for a newspaper extra, was the result.

Hollister, in his *Mines of Colorado*, Springfield, Mass., 1867, has an interesting account of the discovery of the Gregory Lode and its subsequent history, pages 63-66, and of the adoption of these mining laws, pages 75-81, and gives the text of the nine resolutions adopted on June 8, as printed in the broadside, with a tenth from some other source.

He says it was at this June 8th meeting, numbering some 3,000 men, that the original group at the Gregory Diggings put through a vote that a committee of twelve men, one each from different states, should bring in a code. The group maneuvered to control the committee and when its report came in protecting the rights of the pioneers, they then succeeded in having it ratified with but little discussion. Hollister also gives the text of a resolution adopted at a later meeting on July 9 calling for the election in the district by ballot of "a President, a Recorder of Claims, and a Sheriff, for the term of one year from this date," and the text of twenty-one additional resolutions which were adopted July 16th. These resolutions and the recording of the election of the three officers (the sheriff was Charles Peck) are given in the broadside.

There is a reference in this broadside to a printed copy of the June 8th resolutions which "was posted up," but this apparently has not survived.

REFERENCE: D. C. McMurtrie and A. H. Allen, *Early Printing in Colorado*, Denver, 1935, no. 1, and reproduction, plate following p. 24.

OTHER COPY: CoHi.

Utah and the Mormons

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS. General Epistle from the Council of the Twelve Apostles . . . [Dated at end:] . . . Winter Quarters, Omaha Nation . . . December 23d, 1847 . . . [St. Louis, 1848.] See above under Nebraska, no. 65.

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS. Second General Epistle of the Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints from the Great Salt Lake Valley, to the Saints scattered throughout the earth, Greeting: [At end:] Great Salt Lake City, Print. Oct. 20th. 1849. Brigham H. Young, Printer. [69]

[⁻]⁴, 1 leaf unsigned; 5 leaves; 10 p. 23 cm. Caption title.

This seems to be the first example of printing in Utah, other than of currency. I have so far been able to locate only one other perfect copy, that in Mr. Coe's collection now at Yale. There was a copy of this, lacking the last leaf, in the Auerbach Sale, October, 1947, item 1508, which was bought in by

the family. I have been told, though not officially, that there is no copy in the Mormon archives at Salt Lake City.

Mr. Dale L. Morgan writes me that under date of September 14, 1849, there is an entry in the manuscript "Journal History of the Church" reading, "Brigham H. Young [the nephew of Brigham Young] was busy at the printing office, unpacking and assorting type." This was the type and press which had just reached Utah with the Mormon immigration of 1849, and was unquestionably the type from which this Epistle was printed.

The Second General Epistle is dated at its end, on page 5, "Great Salt Lake City, Deseret. Oct. 12th. 1849.", and is signed by Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball and Willard Richards. On pages 6-7 is a letter dated at the beginning, "Great Salt Lake City. Oct., 16th. 1849.", addressed to President Orson Hyde, signed by the same three, and there follows, pages 7-10, "Minutes of the General Conference, Held at Great Salt Lake City, Deseret Oct., 6th. 1849."

The epistle gives an account of events since the First Epistle of April had been sent out and is of great interest, showing as it does what went on in Utah in those early days. Until recently I had supposed that the First Epistle of April, which is referred to in this Epistle, might have been printed in Utah and hence was the first Utah imprint, but Mr. Morgan and Mr. Charles Eberstadt both tell me that the First Epistle was sent East in a manuscript written by Thomas Bullock, dated April 9th 1849 and printed as an extra of the *Frontier Guardian* of Kanesville, Iowa, dated May 28, 1849, and again in the regular issue of the *Guardian* on May 30, 1849. No copy of the extra of May 28 has yet shown up, as far as I know. Mr. Eberstadt tells me that the First Epistle was reprinted in the New York *Herald* in June, 1849, and in the *Millennial Star* in August of that year.

Though this historically important *Epistle* is the first Utah imprint in the usual sense of that term, it is no. 2 in McMurtrie's *Beginnings of Printing in Utah*. McMurtrie's no. 1 is an entry for a one dollar bill, printed in script type and dated at the head, "G. S. L. City Jan. 20. 1849." It appears from page 17 of an article, *Mormon Money*, by Sheridan L. McGarry, reprinted in 1951 from the magazine *Numismatist*, that on January 20, 1849, a resolution had been passed authorizing currency in denominations of 50 cents, \$1, \$2, and \$3, and that though printing of them began on January 22, they were antedated to the day of the passage of the resolution. McMurtrie in his *Beginnings*, cited above, quotes from the manuscript "History of Brigham Young" in the Church Historian's office an entry for January 22, 1849, which reads, "On the 22d Brigham H. Young and Thomas Bullock were engaged in setting type for the 50 cent bills;—this was the first typesetting in the Valley."

I know of no surviving example of the 50 cent bill, but both McMurtrie and McGarry in the article cited above reproduce the one dollar bill. I have examples of the one dollar, two dollar, and three dollar bills in my collection, the one dollar and the three dollar bills being valid for use with the manuscript signatures "B. Young" and "H. C. Kimball," the counter signature "Thos Bullock" and with N. K. Whitney named in manuscript as the payee. These two

bills are embossed with a seal having the Mormon mitre and eye device. This seal is not shown in the McMurtrie reproduction or referred to by him. The legend found on Mormon gold pieces, "Holiness to the Lord," is not present on the seal. Instead there are the letters, "P S T A P C [J C] L D S L D A T W," an abbreviation for "Private Seal of the Twelve Apostles, Priests of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, in the Last Dispensation All Over the World." I should report that in the McGarry article the next to the last letter is given as "O," but it is unmistakably "T" in my example. My example of the \$2.00 bill is not endorsed by Brigham Young and the others and is not embossed with the seal, so it was presumably never valid for use.

I have promised myself a further inquiry into this Mormon currency and the press on which it was printed on that delightful occasion in the future when more time for investigating this and that will be available.

REFERENCE: D. C. McMurtrie, *The Beginnings of Printing in Utah*, Chicago, 1931, no. 2, and reproductions of first and last pages on p. [72]-73.

OTHER COPIES: CtY (Coe).

The copy lacking the last leaf, pages 9-10, included as item 1508 in the Auerbach Sale, October, 1947, was bought in by the family.

DESERET. CONSTITUTION. Constitution of the State of Deseret, with the Journal of the Convention Which Formed It, and the Proceedings of the Legislature Consequent Thereon. Kanesville, Published by Orson Hyde, 1849. [70]

16 p. 23 cm.

The migration of the main body of the Mormons from Winter Quarters in Nebraska to Utah took place in the summer and fall of 1848. For some time the Mormon leaders settled all disputes, but the need for a civil government became apparent and in March, 1849, pursuant to call, a convention assembled at Great Salt Lake City which organized a provisional government under the name of the State of Deseret and drafted the "Constitution of the State of Deseret." As no press, except the small press on which currency was printed, was established in Utah as early as this in 1849 the documents were sent east to Kanesville, later Council Bluffs, Iowa, on the east bank of the Missouri, where on February 7, 1849, Orson Hyde had started publication of the *Frontier Guardian*.

REFERENCES: Alexander Moffit, "A Checklist of Iowa Imprints, 1837-1860," 55, in *The Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, Vol. 36, no. 1, p. 3-95. Sabin 98219.

OTHER COPIES: CtY (Coe). DLC. MH-L (title page and p. 15-16 in facsimile). PHI. Graff.

Montana

FAIRWEATHER DISTRICT. MINERS. Laws of Fairweather District. Enacted by the Miners of said District, in Public Meeting, September 16th. 1864. [Virginia City. 1864.] [71]

Broadside in three columns. 31 x 19 cm.

As was the case with Colorado, the first recorded separate imprint of Montana, other than a newspaper, is a broadside of mining laws. In the late spring of 1863, William Fairweather and others made a rich discovery of gold on Alder Creek in southwest Montana. The Fairweather mining district was formed, an old-fashioned gold rush began, Virginia City grew up, and by August, 1864, boasted a newspaper and a press on which this broadside was undoubtedly printed. In the first three years the neighborhood produced \$30,000,000 in gold.

While this is no. 1 in McMurtrie's *Montana Imprints*, in the introduction to that work Mr. McMurtrie notes the probability that the first printing press was brought to Bannack in the spring of 1863, though with no evidence of printing on it until February, 1864, when an issue of the *East Bannack News Letter* was printed. He also notes that "a small news sheet" was printed at Virginia City in January, 1864. The first number of the *Montana Post* was published at Virginia City August 27, 1864, and it is Mr. McMurtrie's opinion that these mining laws were printed on that press shortly afterwards.

REFERENCE: D. C. McMurtrie, *Montana Imprints, 1864-1880*, Chicago, 1937, no. 1.

No other copy located.

THOMAS J. DIMSDALE. The Vigilantes of Montana, or Popular Justice in the Rocky Mountains. Being a correct and impartial narrative of the chase, trial, capture and execution of Henry Plummer's Road Agent Band, together with accounts of the lives and crimes of many of the robbers and desperadoes, the whole being interspersed with sketches of life in the Mining Camps of the "Far West;" Forming the only reliable work on the subject ever offered the public. By Prof. Thos. J. Dimsdale. Virginia City, M. T.: Montana Post Press, D. W. Tilton & Co., Book and Job Printers. 1866. [72]

[1-14]^s, [15]^t (the first leaf of each of the signatures [2] through [14] marked with an asterisk); 116 leaves; 228 p., advertisements [4] p. 16.8 cm. Printed paper wrappers. Wrapper title on recto of front wrapper; advertisements on verso of front and recto and verso of back wrappers. Half calf with wrappers bound in.

Wrapper title: The Vigilantes | of | Montana, | a correct history of the

chase, capture, trial, and execution of Henry Plummer's | Notorious Road Agent Band! | Forming the only reliable work ever offered to the public. | By Prof. Thos. J. Dimsdale. | Virginia City, M. T.: | D. W. Tilton & Co., Book and Job Printers. | 1866. |

Some copies have a variant, and possibly earlier, wrapper title: The | Vigilantes of Montana! | Trial, capture and execution of | Henry Plummer's | Notorious | Road Agent Band! | [etc., as above.] |

Printed along backstrip (bound in here): Montana Vigilance Committee.

This is a contemporary account of an interesting phase of the beginnings of settlement in Montana. Mr. McMurtrie reproduces (*Montana Imprints*, p. [27]) a striking broadside advertisement of the book and reports that it was advertised in the *Montana Post* of Virginia City on November 10, 1866, as "ready for sale" in book form. It had been previously printed, in part, serially in the *Post*.

Bancroft tells us in his *Montana* that Henry Plummer, the leader of the road agents, was the Sheriff of Bannack County in 1863, and his chief associates were sworn in as deputies. By January, 1864, the reign of terror was pretty well over and in that month Plummer and twenty-one others were hanged by the Vigilantes.

The act organizing Montana as a territory passed Congress on May 26, 1864, and the territory was organized that fall. I have in my collection an unrecorded four-page charge made by Chief Justice Hezekiah Hosmer on December 4, 1864, to the first Grand Jury convened in Montana, in which he discusses the previous steps taken by the vigilance committees to preserve order, and comments:

The sources of official power had been monopolized by the very class which preyed upon Society. The greatest villain of them all—with hands reeking with the blood of numerous victims—was the principal ministerial officer of the Territory and had at his back a band of wretches who had become hardened in their bloody trade, years before they came here to practice it.

Dimsdale tells the story of these desperadoes and does it well. He was a versatile Englishman who had become editor of the *Virginia and Helena Post* and had finished this book only two weeks before his death, which occurred September 22, 1866, at the age of thirty-five (Bancroft, p. 641, *note*).

As *Montana Imprints* is arranged chronologically by years and alphabetically under each year, the Dimsdale is entered there as no. 2, though many other 1866 imprints are entered which were issued earlier in the year. There is no entry in *Montana Imprints* under the year 1865, and only one for 1864, the Fairweather Mining Laws broadside of September 16, 1864, no. 71 here. Sometime ago Edward Eberstadt had a Virginia City playbill dated October 16, 1864, and in my collection, in addition to Judge Hosmer's charge of December 4 mentioned above, there are two unrecorded broadsides, each one with an important judicial decision of his, the first also published in the *Mon-*

tana Post for December 24, 1864, and the second in the *Post* for January 7, 1865.

REFERENCE: D. C. McMurtrie, *Montana Imprints, 1864-1880*, Chicago, 1937, no. 2, with title page reproduced, p. [19].

OTHER COPIES: CSmH. CU-B. CtY (Coe). DLC. MBAt. MH-L ("in what appears to be original diced red cloth; no advts."). MWA (lacks wrappers). MWiW-C (the James A. Garfield copy; lacks wrappers). NHi. NN. NjP (Rollins). Graff. Holliday.

McMurtrie locates six other copies, including one in a private collection, and the Union Catalog adds two more. The Union Catalog is in error in locating a copy at the Library Company of Philadelphia.

Idaho

[HENRY H. SPALDING.] *Nez-Perces First Book: Designed for Children and New Beginners.* [Vignette.] Clear Water: Mission Press. 1839. [73]
[1-2]⁴, [3]²; 10 leaves; 20 p. 14.5 cm.

This little book, printed on what is usually called the Lapwai Press, can perhaps best be described as the first book, surviving in a complete copy, printed north of Monterey, California, and west of the Rocky Mountains; indeed, if it were not for the Baptist Mission presses in Kansas in the eighteen-thirties, one could say "west of the Missouri River."

It belongs to an edition, printed in the fall of 1839 in twenty pages, of the spelling book used by the missionaries to the Nez Percé Indians at their mission at Clear Water in Oregon territory, now in Idaho. In May, 1839, the missionaries had printed an edition in eight pages, but discarded it and used the sheets for binding this twenty-page edition in which the revised Pickering alphabet was used. Only fragments of the earlier discarded edition, recovered from bindings, are known.

Since the exhibition, I have been fortunate enough to add to my collection what is perhaps the most important of the eight surviving Lapwai imprints, the Nez Percé laws printed on the Mission Press in 1842 in a booklet of eight pages. These were the first laws printed in the vast region described above. Two other copies are known, the Eells copy, now in the Whitman College Library, and the copy belonging to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, now on deposit at Harvard. The laws are no. 203 in Hargrett's *Bibliography of the Constitutions and Laws of the American Indians*, where there is a good note on them.

REFERENCES: American Imprints Inventory, *A Check List of Idaho Imprints, 1839-1890*, Chicago, 1940, no. 2. Sabin 55110, and locations, 88876, *note*.

OTHER COPIES: CSmH. CtHWatk. CtY (Coe). DLC. ICN (Ayer). ICU. MBAt (the Schoolcraft copy). MH (on permanent deposit from the Ameri-

can Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions). MHi. OO. OrFP. PPPrHi ("temporarily misplaced").

The copy located at the University of Washington by the Union Catalog is a photostat.

Note: Incomplete copies of the discarded first edition in eight pages, made up of pages recovered from bindings of the second edition, where they were used as fly leaves, are to be found in the following libraries: CtY (Coe; p. 1-2 and 5-8; p. 5-6 formerly duplicate at DLC; p. 7-8 "much damaged but largely legible"). DLC (p. 5-6 only). ICN (Ayer; p. 5-6 only). MH (p. 5-6 only, on permanent deposit from the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions). MHi (p. 1-2 and 5-8). OO (p. 1-2 and 7-8). OrFP (p. 1-2 and 7-8).

The American Imprints Inventory is in error in locating an incomplete copy of the first edition in my collection.

California

[MIGUEL COSTANSÓ.] *Diario Historico de los Viages de Mar, y Tierra Hechos al Norte de la California de Orden del Excelentissimo Señor Marques de Croix . . . De Orden del Excmo. Sr. Virrey, En la Imprenta del Superior Gobierno.* [Mexico. 1770.] [74]

Small folio. A-O², P¹ (leaf A 2 is signed A); 29 leaves; [2], 56 p. 28 cm. Full morocco. Dated at end: Mexico, y Octubre 24. de 1770. This copy is signed in manuscript: Miguel Costansó [rubric.] Other copies thus far located have the signature printed in italic type: D. Miguel Costansó.

This account of the first exploration of California is the first book relating exclusively to that state, though a preliminary account of the exploration, *Extracto de Noticias del Puerto de Monterrey*, was published in Mexico soon after August 16, 1770, in a folio and a quarto edition (copy of the folio edition in my collection).

As late as 1768 there was no Spanish settlement in Upper California and it had not been visited by the Spaniards since Vizcaíno rediscovered Monterey Bay late in 1602. It was not until 1768 that the combination of threats of foreign settlement, especially by the Russians, and the presence in Mexico of the able and ambitious José de Galvez as Visitor General led to plans for its exploration and settlement, and in 1769, for the first time in over a century and a half, Spanish ships again entered the harbor of San Diego.

The land expedition, with Gaspar de Portolá in command and Miguel Costansó as cosmographer and diarist, left San Diego on July 14, 1769. The harbor of Monterey was passed by unrecognized. Portolá, with winter coming on, was on the point of turning back. It was finally decided to push on, and on November 1 from the southern portal of the Golden Gate a scouting party under Sergeant Ortega looked out on what we know now as the Bay of San Francisco, and the first exploration of California by land had been accomplished. After severe hardships San Diego was reached on the return journey on January 24, 1770.

Portolá easily found Monterey Bay in a new expedition in the spring of 1770. As soon as possible he returned to Mexico where the *Estracto de Noticias* mentioned above was printed by the Viceroy.

Cowan in his *Bibliography* calls the *Diario* "of the utmost importance," and says that it is "superlatively rare." Leslie Bliss, Cowan and Wagner all include the *Diario* in their respective lists of "the twenty rarest and most important books dealing with the history of California," published in Phil Townsend Hanna's *Libros Californianos*, Los Angeles, 1931.

The Spanish text and an English translation of the *Diario*, preceded by a short introduction by Frederick J. Teggart, is given in *Publications of the Academy of Pacific Coast History*, Vol. I, no. 4, Berkeley, March, 1910.

REFERENCES: Cowan, p. 56. Medina, *México*, 5363. Sabin 17019. Wagner, *Spanish Southwest*, 149.

OTHER COPIES: CL. CSMH. CtY (Coe). DLC. ICN (Ayer). NHi. NN. RPJCB. TxU. Graff. Holliday.

Wagner locates additional copies in the Archivo General de las Indias in Seville and at the British Museum.

MIGUEL COSTANSÓ. Carta Reducida del Oceano Asiático, ó Mar del Súr, Que Comprehende la Costa Oriental y Occidental de la Península de la California . . . [Below neat line, at left:] D. Tomas Lopez Geografo de los Dominios de S. M. lo gravó en Madrid año de 1771. [At right:] Gravada le letra é impreso por Hipolito Ricarte. [75]

82.5 x 78.5 cm. No graphic scale, but about 65 miles to the inch. Prime meridian: Tenerife.

On Costansó's return to Mexico City from California with Portolá in the summer of 1770, he incorporated the information gained in his California journeys on the manuscript of this map. In the fall the manuscript and a printed copy of Costansó's *Diario Histórico* were forwarded by the Viceroy to Madrid and the map was published there the following year, the first to incorporate the results of the explorations of 1769 and 1770. In the upper right-hand corner Costansó cites as authorities the logs of the pilots of the ships taking part in the naval expedition to Monterey and mentions the founding of the missions at Monterey and San Francisco.

Lowery, no. 539, has a long note on this map, which he locates only in the Archives General of the Indies and describes from the copy made by Dalrymple, dated June 21st, 1790, and published in the English translation of part of Costansó's *Diario* (no. 74 here), *An Historical Journal of the Expeditions . . . to the North of California . . . Published by A. Dalrymple. 1790*, London [1790] (copy in my collection).

The map is reproduced as the frontispiece to *The Portolá Expedition of 1769-1770. Diary of Miguel Costansó*, edited by F. J. Teggart, *Publications*

of the Academy of Pacific Coast History, Vol. II, no. 4, Berkeley, August, 1911.

REFERENCES: Woodbury Lowery, *The Lowery Collection*, Washington, 1912, no. 539, from Pedro Torres Lanzas, *Relación Descriptiva de los Mapas, Planos, etc. de México y Floridas Existentes en el Archivo General de Indias*, Sevilla, 1900, no. 255. Wagner, *Northwest Coast*, 625. Wagner, *Spanish Southwest*, 149, note.

OTHER COPIES: CU-B ("two small parts torn off, one, in the upper left corner, affecting the California mainland north of Cape Mendocino"). Holliday.

Both Lowery and Wagner locate this in the Archivo General de las Indias in Seville. The copy located by Wagner at Pomona College is a photostat.

CALIFORNIA (*province*). LAWS. Reglamento para el Gobierno de la Provincia de Californias. Aprobado por S. M. en Real Orden de 24. de Octubre de 1781. [Arms of Spain.] En Mexico. Por D. Felipe de Zuniga y Ontiveros, calle del Espiritu Santo, año de 1784. [76]

Small folio. 1 leaf unsigned, [A]², B-D², [E]², F-I², 1 leaf unsigned; 20 leaves; [2], 37, [1] p. 29.3 cm. Stitched. Two pieces missing from title page, title page and a few succeeding leaves frayed at top and water stained, none of this affecting text. The De la Guerra copy.

This *Reglamento*, drawn up in obedience to a royal order by Philip de Neve, Governor of California, is dated Monterey, June 1, 1779, and the order to print at the end, Mexico, March 26, 1782. It is in fifteen *titulos* and deals with three main features of government, the presidios and their troops, the pueblos, and the missions. The first thirteen titles are concerned for the most part with the organization and operation of the three presidios, at San Diego, Monterey, and San Francisco, and the one to be established at Santa Barbara, all of which are dealt with in great detail. Title Fourteen, "Political Government and Instructions for Settlement," relates to the pueblo already established at San José and the one to be established at Los Angeles, and to those which may be established in the future. Title Fifteen relates to Missions. This fundamental regulation, affecting a great many California land titles and of great intrinsic interest, has often been reprinted.

This *Reglamento* was the basis for the government of California until Mexico became independent. Cowan in his *Bibliography* comments that copies of the original edition, such as this, "are of excessive rarity," and Bliss, Wagner and Cowan all include this *Reglamento* in their respective lists of "the twenty rarest and most important books dealing with the history of California," published in Phil Townsend Hanna's *Libros Californianos*, Los Angeles, 1931.

The Spanish text of the *Reglamento* was reprinted in 1874 by the California Historical Society in an edition of 150 copies, now a book of great rarity which Mr. Wagner told me once he had never seen. The Spanish text and an English

translation, with a bibliographical note by Oscar Lewis, were published by the Grabhorn Press in 1929 in two volumes. Title Fourteen is Addenda IV in Dwinelle's *Colonial History of the City of San Francisco*, and other translations of it are noted in Bancroft's *California* (Vol. I, p. 336, note).

REFERENCES: Cowan, p. 186. Medina, *México*, 7503. Wagner, *Spanish Southwest*, 166.

OTHER COPIES: CSmH. ICN (Ayer). NN. Graff.

Wagner locates an additional copy in the Archivo General de las Indias in Seville. The copy located at the Pasadena Public Library by the Union Catalog is one of the Grabhorn reprint.

AGUSTIN V. ZAMORANO. Aviso al Publico. [Zamorano's announcement of the establishment of his printing office, with a list of charges for printing.] [At foot:] Monterrey 1834. Imprenta de Zamorano y Ca. [77]

Broadside. 28.2 x 19.5 cm.

While Zamorano is known to have published an announcement, dated January 16, 1833, of Figueroa's arrival as governor, the only known copy of that disappeared from the Bancroft Library some years ago. This *Aviso* is, accordingly, the earliest example of California printing of which copies can be located.

The beginnings of printing in California are thoroughly discussed by George L. Harding in his *Don Agustin V. Zamorano, Statesman, Soldier, Craftsman, and California's First Printer*, Los Angeles, 1934. Mr. Harding reproduces this *Aviso* of Zamorano's and lists it as Number 2 in his census, the lost announcement being Number 1.

REFERENCES: American Imprints Inventory, *A Check List of California Non-Documentary Imprints, 1833-1855*, San Francisco, 1942, no. 5. R. E. Cowan, *A Bibliography of the Spanish Press of California, 1833-1845*, San Francisco, 1919, [no. 2], p. 11. G. L. Harding, *A Census of California Spanish Imprints, 1833-1845*, [San Francisco, 1933], no. 2 (reprinted from the *Quarterly of the California Historical Society*, Vol. XII, no. 2, June, 1933, p. 125-136).

OTHER COPIES: CU-B. CtY (Coe).

CHARLES FOSTER. The Gold Placers of California, with a Sketch of the Soil, Climate, Resources, Population, &c., of California and Oregon. Also, the Routes and Distances There . . . Akron, 1849. See above under Overland Narratives—The Central Route through to California, no. 54.

FELIX PAUL WIERZBICKI. California as It Is, and as It May Be, or, A Guide to the Gold Region. By F. P. Wierzbicki, M. D. San Francisco,

California. First Edition. San Francisco: Printed by Washington Bartlett, No. 8, Clay-Street. 1849. [78]

[A]⁴, B-G⁴, H², 1 leaf unsigned; 31 leaves; 60 p., leaf of errata, verso blank. 22 cm., uncut.

This was the first book printed in California describing the country and its future possibilities. It is a favorite of Henry Wagner's, who in his *California Imprints* characterizes it as the first book of an original nature in English printed in California and continues, "From this fact, and the interesting character of the contents, it is probably the most important book that was ever printed in California." Mr. Wagner said that he had been able to find out very little about Wierzbicki beyond the fact that he was a Pole and a doctor who came to California as a member of the New York Volunteers and died in San Francisco in 1860. In the preface to the first edition, dated San Francisco, September 30, 1849, Wierzbicki mentions a residence of several years in California, and at page 10, at the beginning of a discussion of several pages on a railroad to California, he claims that five years previously he was the first to prophesy, on a public occasion, the union of New York with San Francisco by railroad.

This account of California at nearly the beginning of the American occupation, by a cultivated gentleman, includes information about railroad communication with the East, agricultural possibilities, systems of land holding, towns of California, and the mines. There is an excellent section with the title, "Advice to the Miner."

The second edition through page 60 is, with slight changes, from the same sheets as the first edition, with a leaf of "Preface to the Second Edition" dated at the foot December 30, 1849, inserted after the original preface and sixteen additional pages added at the end. Pages 71-76 have the title, "Medical Observations upon the People and Country."

The scarcity of paper in California at that time is shown by the fact that many of the leaves were obviously extracted from some blank book.

REFERENCES: American Imprints Inventory, *A Check List of California Non-Documentary Imprints, 1833-1855*, San Francisco, 1942, no. 114. Cowan, p. 248. Sabin 103893. Wagner, *California Imprints*, 44. Zamorano Club, *The Zamorano 80*, Los Angeles, 1945, no. 79.

OTHER COPIES: C. CSmH. CU-B. CtY (Coe). ICN (Ayer). MH. NHi. Graff.

The copy located at the Massachusetts Historical Society by the American Imprints Inventory and the Union Catalog is no longer there.

Note: I also have a copy of the second edition, and have located copies in the following collections: CSmH. CU-B. CtY (Coe). DLC. MdHi. NHi. Graff.

The copy located in the San Francisco Public Library by the American Imprints Inventory proved to be a reprint.

Alaska

[GERHARD FRIEDRICH MÜLLER.] Nouvelle Carte des Decouvertes faites par des Vaisseaux Russes aux côtes inconnues de l'Amerique Septentrionale avec les Pais Adjacents. . . . A St Petersburg a l'Academie Imperiale des Sciences. 1754. [79]

46.2 x 63.7 cm. Boundaries colored. No graphic scale, but about 230 miles to the inch. Prime meridian: [Ferro].

This is the first state of the many times republished Müller map showing the first Russian discoveries in North America. It differs from the 1758 issue, often regarded as its first appearance, in lacking the pricked line marked, "Route pour aller par la Mer à Kamtschatka." The "Memoire" mentioned in the title is the Berlin, 1753, edition in French of the tract better known in its English translation of 1754 as *A Letter from a Russian Sea Officer*. This first issue of the map is reproduced from my copy by Lawrence Wroth in his *Early Cartography of the Pacific*, Plate XX, and he has a long and informative note on it at page 177. Nordenskiöld in his *Periplus*, Stockholm, 1897, and Fite and Freeman both reproduce the later 1758 issue, and Henry Wagner in his *Cartography of the Northwest Coast* enters the 1758 map as its first appearance.

REFERENCE: L. C. Wroth, *The Early Cartography of the Pacific*, New York, 1944, no. 97, p. 177, and reproduction of this copy, Plate XX (reprinted from the *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, Vol. 38, no. 2, 1944).

OTHER COPIES: CtY (Coe). DLC.

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